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VOL. XXVI. NO. 13 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY AUGUST 25, 1906.

The Niagara Movement

DuBois Re-elected Geenral Secretary—Women Admitted—Ransom Barber, McGee and DuBois Delivered Great Addresses—Address to Country Scores Republicans—Action for Fourteenth Amendment Urged—Ballot declared Indispensable.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va., August 16.

With an enthusiastic gathering that filled the large auditorium of Anthony Hall, Storer College, at Harpers Ferry, the Second Annual Meeting of the Niagara Movement, an organization of Negro men and women, whose object is to secure full civil and political equality, was opened last night, many well-known negroes from various parts of the country occupying seats on the platform. Professor Henry T. McDonald, president of the Storer College, in an address of welcome, said that it was fitting for the college to welcome an organization which believed that the human mind should be unlimited in its [illegible]pment, and that as men made in [illegible]ge of God, the negro race should [illegible]qual rights. He said that within [illegible]und of his voice was struck th[illegible] blow for universal liberty in Amer[illegible]a blow pulsant [illegible] struck in the spirit of Job [illegible]

J. R. Cliff[illegible]t [illegible]burg, W. Va., State [illegible]t Virginia, declare[illegible]m of the Niagara M[illegible] the the negro peo[illegible] really free. [illegible]ols, of Atlanta, [illegible] Niagara Movement. [illegible] Movement felt [illegible] for the negro [illegible] they are bound to ass[illegible]l and political equa[illegible] the white Americans to [illegible] negro people are men and w[illegible] We said the movement sought unity, [illegible] people who would work against the foes of negro manhood." The [illegible] with the singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "John B[illegible]'s Body," by the audience standing.—Associated Press Dispatch.

Thus began the Niagara Movements' four days' session at the place where John Brown made his great and noble sacrifice for the slaves. All day Wednesday each train brought delegates and visitors until the ample dormitories of Storer College were filled.

Reports of State Secretaries.

The reports of State secretaries the next morning in a public meeting, showed that much work had been done organizing, holding public meetings, contending against local infringement of rights, opposing national and State appropriations to the Jamestown Exposition, securing the elimination of the Warner-Foraker Amendment to the Rate Bill, co-operating with the New England and Boston Suffrage League, the Georgia Equal rights Association, the Constitution League and with other local bodies.

The report of State secretaries C. E. Bentley, of Illinois; Geo. W. Mitchell, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Rev. Byron Gunner, of Rhode Island, L. M. Hershaw, of the District of Columbia; Dr. O. M. Waller, of New York, and C. G. Morgan, Esq., of Mass., were especially strong. Mr. Morgan explained the contest against the Warner-Foraker amendment, the bearing of the Hart case in Maryland on interstate travel. His narration of the work of the Niagara men in that contest brought great applause.

Niagara Night.

Thursday night, Niagara Night, witnessed another large and enthusiastic public meeting in Anthony Hall, Professor Wm. H. Richards, of Washington, D. C. presided. The speakers were J. Max Barber, of Atlanta, Ga., editor of the Voice of the Negro; Fred L. McGhee, Esq., of St. Paul, State secretary for Minnesota; W. Monroe Trotter, of Boston, Mass., editor of the Guardian, and Rev. Byron Gunner, of Newport, State secretary for Rhode Island.

The reception accorded the sepakers amounted to an ovation.

Mr. Barber spoke on the "Reckoning of Yesteryear," in a notable address to the "Friends of Freedom." He dwelt on the effort of the movement to break the grasp of greed and selfishness, and to strengthen the moral fibre of race and nation. He declared the movements' first declaration marked the opening of the epoch of self-assertion, that in arriving at the present understanding between white North and white South, they called in as the "third person of the trinity," the colored "peace plenipotentiaries," who got money and newspaper notoriety, while the rest of the race "got it in the neck." (Applause.)

He claimed that more than all the movement has given the negro people fresh courage, and has sown the seeds of "divine discontent," in the race.

In a peroration of great power he indulged in an optomistic prophecy regarding the Pan-American League, the "far-famed child of the Niagara Movement."

McGhee's Speech.

Frederick L. McGhee, Esq., of St. Paul., Minn., Stat secretary and a leading lawyer of the northwest, delivered a short oration of great eloquence which deeply stirred the audience, in which he declared the Niagara Movement was an effort to have an organization of colored Americans which stood up squarly and contended for full and equal rights with all other Americans. He scorned the notion that the movement had come too soon, and declared it unworthy for the colored people to be slothful in contending for these principles for which John Brown gave his life at Harpers Ferry. (Applause.)

He especially condemned mere lip service, and called upon Niagara members to show their sincerity by sacrifice.

Trotter Urges Miss Pope's Suit.

Mr. W. M. Trotter, editor of The Guardian, endeavored to show how the movement had lived along the lines of its platform, for recognition of the highest and best training at the monopoly of class or race, for manhood suffrage, [illegible]or wise and courageous l[illegible]ership as shown in Prof. [illegible]on of all caste distinctions based on race and color [illegible] Jamestown fight, [illegible] northern colored [illegible] votes to secure rights for [illegible] southern brothers, [illegible] would find opposition in seeking [illegible]eral money and northern [illegible]rganizations.

In closing he expressed pleasure at the presence of Miss Barbara Pope, of Washington, who had recently been fined for violation of the Virginia separate car law while an interstate passenger. He hoped the movement would assist her in her appeal. (Applause.) Miss Pope was present by request.

Rev. Byron Gunner, State secretary for Rhode Island, made humorous hits by giving various meanings to "N. M." using the blackboard. One meaning was "Never (surrender) Manhood." He declared that the agitation for liberty was won.

Mr. Lewis Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, was given an ovation when the chairman referred to him, as one who had known John Brown.

At John Brown's Fort.

Friday, "John Brown's Day," began with an early morning pilgrimage to the John Brown Fort. Rev. O. M. Waller, barefoot in true pilgrim style, led the column out to the farm on which the relic now stands. After a prayer, Hon. Richard T. Greener, as one who had known Brown, was the orator. He gave an able and interesting survey of the change of white opinion since the days after the war, and narrated the numerous incidents connected with Brown's life in Boston. At the end all went into the sacred edifice and sang "John Brown's Body," and marched single file around the fort singing the same song.

Meeting, in honor of John Brown, with Professor DuBois and Rev. R. C. Ransom, of Boston, as the orators. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. T. J. Brown, of Washington, D. C., and W. J. Carter, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa., presided. Raymond Murray, son of Editor Murray, rendered "Fear Ye Not," as a cornet solo.

Prof. DuBois received an ovation. He gave an analytical study of the whole question of slavery, and the causes of its growth, in a scholarly address.

He said John Brown's cause could only be understood by realizing that he came of old New England Puritan stock, where the home was the sacred unit. Brown noted as a boy that slavery edstroyed the home. He was one of the men who went straight to the goal when duty called him. His methods were in the ordinary sense illegal and violent, but their severity saved Kansas to freedom and forecasted the result of the Civil War.

As to the Harpers Ferry Raid, John Brown originally planned to use the mountains as a rendesvous for runaway slaves, thence to escape in bands to Canada. But his plans miscarried. Finally in desperation he struck a last blow for freedom.

Ransom's Great oration.

Then came Rev. R. C. Ransom, pastor of the Charles Street A. M. E. Church, Boston, Mass., whom the chairman introduced as the "thunderer." His speech was a rare masterpiece of argument and exposition, a classic of effective and convincing oratory. The large audience aplauded him to the echo, the aplause frequently interrupting the speaker for several minutes. When he closed the audience stood up in pro-

Continued on 4th Page.

HIS ACCUSERS

"HE THAT IS WITHOUT FAULT CAST THE FIRST STONE."
WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, who has been pastor of Shiloh Baltist Church for 15 years, has been troubled from time to time with offenses that could not be sustained. Some few days ago the enemies in his church, who have for a number of years endeavored to misrepresent him to the congregation, succeeded in getting a woman to file charges against him to the church. The woman was cited to apepar before the church and make her charges. Rev. Taylor was represented by Attorney Thomas L. Jones, who brought from the witness that she made an affidavit exonerating Rev. Taylor and subsequently made another affidavit repudiating the first.

Attorney Jones asked her why she made the second affidabit. She said that a typewritten letter was brought to her and she was forced to sign it; that she signed it against her will and at the very time she knew that it was not true.

HIS ACCUSERS.

It was discovered at this church trial movers against Rev. Taylor were libertines and men who had been convicted in the police court. One principal witness and investigator is a man who was convicted in the police court and fined twenty dollars for assaulting a white woman. Another is a man who visited a certain hotel on Pennsylvania avenue, N. W., with a young single woman and registered as man and wife and used the name of a prominent colored attorney. These are only a few of the characters who instituted the charges against Rev. Taylor.

The church members, that is, nine-tenths of them, will demand the recall of Rev. Taylor. Certain other conditions have arisen since the resignation of Rev. Taylor that convinced the people that their pastor is a victim of a conspiracy. A few evenings ago certain men in the church called the male memebrs together and ignored the females. This week about six hundred women met and decided to call a church meeting and demand the recall of Rev. Taylor and the expulsion of certain men who have violated the recent orders of the church. The opposition to Rev. Taylor consists—or it is claimed—of four or five men whose reputations can not stand the searchlight. Attorney Jones says that he is preapred to show the conspiracy and the characters of the men

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Rev. Walter Brooks, pastor of 19th Street Baptist Church, addressed a public meeting of the R. W. Grand Council, I. O., of St St. Luke, at the 2d Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., last Thursday evening.

The I. O. of St. Luke met in its 39th meeting last Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. The meeting lasted three days.

The Transcript says Roy Knabenshul has a new stunt with his baloon. He exhibits his ariel boat through the narrow confines afforded by the limits of the stage.

John D. Rockefeller is ill and confined to his bed at Forest Hill, his Suburban home a Cleveland, Ohio.

An American automobile party was arrested at Rheims, France, last week on the charge of stealing an umbrella handle worth 12 francs. The people who were arrested were said to be wealthy.

It is stated that six thousand Greek families, fearing excesses, have left Bulgaria and taken refuge at Adrianople, where they weer welcomed.

The safe in the Postoffice at Falls Church, Va., was blown open last Saturday morning and relieved of its contents.

The twentieth century limited eastbound on the Lake Shore, was wrecked about a mile and a half from the station at Elyria, Ohio, about 8.30 oclock last Saturday evening. No loss of life is reported.

W. R. Spillman, superintendent of the rural delivery service, will repreesnt the Postoffice Department at the joint convention of second and third class postmasters which is to convene in Detroit on the 22d and 24th of this month.

The convention of the I. O. of St. Luke convened last Thursday at the St. Luke's Hall, Richmond, Va.

The Convalescent Hospital at Belfast was destroyed by fire last week. The institution was almost burned to the ground.

Cardinal Vannutelli, at Rome, is going to Essen to take part in the coming Catholic Congress.

Prince Mohammed Ibrahim, of Egypt, was injured in an automobile accident last Saturday at a level crossing at Bernay, Normandy. His chauffeur was killed.

It is stated that the Will-of the Wisp, a monthly paper, which has been published in Chicago, will move to London. Its editor is Miss Selfridge, aged twelve.

Ernest Judet at Paris states that there is a grave danger of a general European war over the crisis in Russia.

Hon. H. B. F. McFarland, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, arrived at New York last week on the steamer Cedric from Europe.

Scott Howington, son of an aged preached of Bristol, Va., was stabbed to death by Muncy Talley, of Johnson City, Tenn., last week at Bristol.

About 5,000 lives were lost it is said in the earthquake in Chile.

The imigration from Russia this year is said to exceed a quarter of a million people.

Queen Alexandra ieft London last week for Norway, where she visited Queen Maud, her daughter.

A jury in the United States Court at Helena, Mont., returned a verdict of guilty in the case of J. T. Carroll, a lumberman.

At an early hour one morning last week fifteen anarchists took possession of the railway freight station at London.

The Jam of Navanagar is dead. It is stated that he left no heirs.

Forty persons were poisoned by impure ice cream at Sailsbury Beach, Mass, last week.

There is an alleged plot to assassinate caused the lady to fly into a terrible President Palma at Havana.

In a dynamite explosion at Chihuahua, Mexico, last week, twelve men were killed and twenty injured.

The next convention of the National Association of Deaf Mutes, with headquarters at Colorado Springs, Col., will be held in Norfolk, Va., 1907.

Prof. James H. Breasted, the Egyptologist, of the University of Chicago, says that the oldest fixed date in history is 4241 B. C. He says that the calendar was established in that year, it being on what would now be July 19.

JUSTICE TO ALL RACES.

From the Phoenix.

No more important duty ever confronted the people of a new country than that devolving on the members of the Constitutional convention of Oklahoma. In the New State we ahve three races equally interested in the Constitution and the organization of the first government. To a greater extent than homa. In the New State we have three races are alike owners of the soil, and and what is beneficial to one race must be beneficial to the others, unless a determined and willful disposition to discriminate is permitted to prevail. Men should be selected as members of the Constitutional convention who will be fair and just to all. The interests of the red man is as much entitled to protection as is the interest of the white man, and the interest of the black man should have the same safeguards as those of any other race. Men should be sent to the Constitutional convention big enough and broad enough to do justice to all regardless of race or color and they should be big enough and broad enough to resist the plea of those blinded by race prejudice for unust discrimination. The New State will be as great as its people make it and no greater. If narrow minded partisanship and petty politics of peanut politicians be permitted to dominate the Constitution then the State will lose much in prestige and much in development. If the constitution be framed by statesmen rather than by politicians and on the high plane of statesmanship looking to the welfare of the whole people then will it be the best of the kind ever produced and forty-five States will point to it and say, "When we amend our Constitution let it be on the lines of the great

GROUP OF MEMBERS OF THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT IN ATTENDANCE AT HARPER'S FERRY, 1906.

BEE ITEMS ON THE WING.

Recent events have demonstrated that right will predominate. Certain unpleasantness which started in 1896 is arriving at a focus. The parties who started the fight knew all along that the status of the whole was N. G. Yet by allowing nigerism, predominated by petty meanness, they forced the issue. There are lots of men walking the streets of Washington wearing K. T. charms, and others that don't know or practice the first principle of the Order. In the near future some interesting reading matter will apear in pamphlet form. The white Masons of the United States have contended all along that the great mistake made by the colored Masons of the United States was severing its relations with the Grand Lodge of England by failing to pay its dues. People living in glass houses should never throw stones.

Iowa Democrats have indorsed Mr. Bryan for President.

Wanted at The Bee Office—Two or three collectors. Call at once.

Wanted—Two newspaper agents and collectors. Liberal salary paid.

Any boy can make from ten to fifteen dollars per week on The Bee.

Look out for Edgray or the Black Heir.

The Brethren of the 19th street faction have issued a fine set of proceedings which is interesting, as it shows the cause of the split which started here in 1896 in Masonic circles.

H. G. Davis, former Democratic Vice-President candidate, will be the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second West Virginia District.

Joe Gans is having a great time in Southern Nevada getting ready for the great match.

What I Saw And Heard

There will be some disappointments in the schools. The new superintendent will make several changes in the personnel of all the schools. Rumor has it that Prof. Roscoe Conkling Bruce of Tuskegee, Ala., will succeed Mrs. Cooper in the High School. There is some misunderstanding in the Armstrong Manual Training School. Just what the outcome will be I am unable to say.

Nothing is more surprising to the people than the action of the administration in withdrawing the colored troops from Texas. It only demonstrates what I have often said. The administration is against the negro and always has been. I am in favor of abolishing all organizations among the colored people of a political nature. Not one amounts to anything. I have never known a political organizaation among colored people to unite on anything. There is some virtue in benevolent associations among colored people.

I understand that the baby is born and that it is very light. The eyes of the congregation are opened and the preacher is vindicated.

When a preacher writes to any school authorities telling them that a female is unfit to teach, he should be clean himself. The Methodist minister who wrote to Rockville, Md., against a young woman who was seeking employment will have an opportunity to explain it. It is hoped that reports concerning him are not true.

There are several teachers in the schools who have not as yet been appointed for reasons best known to the school authorities.

I attended the show at the Majestic last Tuesday evening. There is a moral in the play and it is a knock-out blow to the Clansman. Bob Cole, the author of the Shoofly Regiment, is a man of genius.

Register Vernon will find out in a few weeks who his friends have been. Snakes generally stay under cover when they are watched.

My genial friend, J. Douglass Wetmore, has been in the city all the week. He has an interest in the Shoo-Fly Regiment and no doubt suggested some thoughts to the author concerning Southern conditions. Mr. Wetmore is a real man and a Southern blood.

Attorney James A. Cobb is a thoroughbred. There is nothing under cover with him.

Quite a number of special teachers will be dropped from the rolls. The new superintendent is of the opinion that a change is necessary.

I have no faith in a colored man who marries a white woman for the purpose of going in second-class white society. I am acquainted with several colored men who have made some money by virtue of being colored, and are more prejudiced against their own people than the most prejudiced white.

Fairplay.

SHE HAD TO PAY.

A very important decision affecting the interests of employment agents doing business in this city was rendered by Justice R. H. Terrell, in Judge Mill's Court, last Friday morning. The case was the Eureka Employment Exchange vs. Mrs. Elizabeth Mc-Cauley, of Columbia road, brought by Mr. J. T. C. Newsom, of the Eureka Employment Exchange, for the payment of the fee of the employer. Sometime ago Mr. Newsom, upon the written order of Mrs. McCauley, furnished her a cook, and later applied for the payment of the fee. The fee was refused by Mrs. McCauley, who denied having written the postal. Notwithstanding this, she employed the servant, who was still at that time in her employ. The servant testified that she had applied with the official card of the Eureka Exchange and informed the lady that she was from the office.

The case was tried and under section of the new regulating employment offices, which fixes the fee to which employment agents are entitled for furnishing help, and decided in favor of the plaintiff.

BEE ITEMS ON THE WING

Lawson Council, 297, Independent Order of St. Luke, was incorporated last week by Rosetta E. Lawson. M. D. Warrick, H. H. Young, M. A. Chiles, M. A. Green, W. Freeman, M. B. Wood, E. R. Dorsey, A. Churchhill, T. Johnson, R. R. Garnett, J. W. Davis, D. Johnson, D. Lawson and S. D. Carter.

Miss Lottie Johnson of D street, S. W., has gone to Jersey City the guest of Mrs. Ghant.

Ill. H. C. Scott, 33d degree, M. W. G. M. of the 19th street Masons, has a happy smile on his face.

Rev. W. B. Johnson, 33d degree, pastor of the 2d Baptist Church, is still engaged in the Lord's work.

MINERALS OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL PRODUCTION IS VALUED AT $58,000,000.

Coal Easily Heads List—Clay Products and Limestone Next in Importance According to Figures of Geologist.

Chicago.—The annual production of the mineral wealth of Illinois has been compiled by the state and government geological surveys. It has been found that in 1905 the state produced a total of $57,989,000 in minerals. Of this $39,754,000 was coal.

Clay products and limestone come next to coal in importance. Other useful decorations from home minerals are sandstone, Portland cement, natural rock cement, fluorspar, mineral spring water, spelter, lead ore, glass sand and molding sand.

One startling thing discovered in all this research, according to E. B. Van Horn, in the Mining World, is the decrease in the amount of spring water sold. At one time there was water to the amount of $3,038,000 sold from springs in Illinois. In 1905 this dropped to $44,000. The explanation is that resorts have been founded at the different springs and the water is used for bathing purposes and not sold in the market.

The production of Portland cement, which is becoming one of the most important factors in building, is increasing. On this question Mr. Van Horn says:

"The output of Portland cement for 1905 was 1,545,500 barrels, valued at $1,741,150. In 1904 1,326,704 barrels, with a value of $1,449,114, were produced. The natural rock cement was valued at $166,555 in 1905, as compared with $113,000 in 1904. There are four concerns manufacturing Portland cement only, three manufacturing natural rock cement and one making both Portland and slag cement. The output of slag cement is included with the figures for the natural rock cement. A new Portland cement plant is building at Dixon, Ill."

Lead mines in the state are not important, but the fact that this metal is produced is interesting. The forthcoming report will say on this point:

"A small amount of lead ore is mined in northwestern Illinois, and a little of it is reduced in a local furnace near Galena. The bulk of the lead smelted in the state, however, comes from Alton, where the Federal Lead company has a large modern plant. It is run mainly on ores from Missouri, particularly the southeastern part of the state. Since there is only the one producer it is impracticable to give the output for Illinois separately."

The increase in Illinois coal production from 1833 to the present year is graphically illustrated in a bulletin of the state survey, which says: "In the last 25 years the production of the state has increased 519 per cent. If the same rate of increase continues for another quarter of a century the annual production then will be approximately 135,000,000 short tons. The production for the last ten years has increased at even a more rapid rate, amounting to 113 per cent.

"At this rate a production of 80,000,000 tons will be reached in ten years, or approximately 280,000,000 tons in 25 years. This is about the amount of bituminous coal now mined and sold in the whole of the United States. It is impossible to say what the future rate of increase will in fact be, but these figures are at least serious possibilities and the production undoubtedly will increase rapidly for many years to come.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS GROW.

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports Increase in Casualties.

Washington. — Eighteen thousand persons were killed, crippled and otherwise injured in railroad accidents during the period ending March 31, 1906. These are the figures given out in the quarterly casualty report of the interstate commerce commission. They show that 17 more were killed in the first quarter of 1906 than in the last period of 1905 and that 52 more were injured. The report severely criticises the careless American disregard of human life and urges the substitution of electricity for men in the management and control of trains.

Of the total number of casualties during the period covered by the report 1,126 were killed and 17,170 injured.

These were caused by 3,490 accidents, including 1,921 collisions and 1,569 derailments. The money damage amounted to $2,924,785.

287,113 Pupils in Chicago.

Chicago.—In the annual report compiled by Secretary Larson, of the board of education, it is shown that the total enrollment of children in the public schools of the city for the year ending June 30, 1906, was 287,113. This is an increase of 4,767 over the enrollment in 1905, and, according to Secretary Larson, is a sign of the increasing population of the city.

Yankees to Build Big Bridge.

London.—The contract for the building of a big bridge in Egypt has been secured by an American firm, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering company. The bridge is to be of the rolling elevator type, and is for the harbor of Port Sudan. It will be the second largest of the kind in the world.

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PARROT IS TOO TALENTED.

Brings Loss to Roadhouse Man and He Gives It Away.

New York.—Joseph Murphy, proprietor of a roadhouse in the Bronx, is said by veracious citizens of the vicinity to have suffered financial loss through the misplaced intellectual efforts of his green parrot Jemimah. The bird had to be disposed of because it ordered too many drinks at Mr. Murphy's bar.

According to neighborhood report, and Mr. Murphy reluctantly confirms the tale, a parrot pronounced to be bright and quick to learn was given to Mr. Murphy. The bird, which was hung on the veranda where the thirsty are served, made good his reputation by learning the names of the drinks the waiters called through the open windows to the professor behind the mahogany. The wise bird could distinguish a horse's neck from a mint julep within three weeks.

It was when Jemimah began to call out the order for drinks on her own hook that trouble began. "Scotch highball and two up," Jemimah would exclaim in the midst of a hurry of orders. The bartender would set out the drinks, ring up the check, then find that it was "on the house." This grew monotonous and so Murphy gave the bird to a friend whose wife is a member of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union.

PLAN FEDERAL FEMALE PRISON.

Government May Rally All in One Great Institution.

Leavenworth, Kan.—It is the plan of the department of justice to build here within a short time a prison to be devoted entirely to the keeping of government female prisoners, and Gen. Cecil Clay, special agent of the department, and Architect T. C. Young, of St. Louis, who are at the United States penitentiary making an inspection, are said to be looking over the land of this prison for a site. If one is built it will be directly west of this immense institution, and, perhaps, under the same head, but this has not been decided.

The government has in all no less than 200 female prisoners held for violation of the federal laws. These are confined for the most part in state penitentiaries, in states where their crimes have been committed and are being paid for out of funds set aside for this purpose. The cost is about 50 cents a day and it is thought they can be more cheaply and satisfactorily confined if in a government institution.

At one time it was planned to confine all female lawbreakers in one cellhouse of the federal penitentiary here, but this has been changed, as it was not thought this would be a suitable arrangement and would be detrimental to discipline.

MILES PREDICTS WORLD WAR.

Former Army Head Declares Panama Canal Will Bring Conflict.

Philadelphia.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, former commander in chief of the United States army, said that the opening of the Panama canal would, in his opinion, be a step toward a war in the future.

"If war does come," he said, "it will be a struggle for supremacy between the United States and the powers of the world."

Gen. Miles admitted that the struggle he foresees will not come for some time. But it is certain sooner or later as the clash of commerce becomes keener. In such a war the United States would have to struggle single-handed against the world. An increased army and navy would not avail much, he says. South American trade is the bone over which the powers will contend and the canal's opening will force us into the arena.

18-HOUR DAY ON MILK DIET.

Half-Breed Hercules Drinks Two Quarts While at Work.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Joseph Moss, a French and Indian half-breed, works 18 hours daily, and says that it makes him "dopey" to sleep more than two hours and a half in one night.

Ignoring union conventions and precedent, Moss accepts less instead of more than regular compensation for overtime. Because of his unusual strength, he carries a hod made especially for him, his loads averaging 100 pounds. He is paid 30 cents an hour for the nine-hour day and 25 cents an hour for overtime.

Moss wears his hair, which falls below his shoulders, in a twist beneath his hat. He pauses in his work every forenoon to drink two quarts of milk, which is brought to him by a milkman. The income of Moss from "carrying the hod" is said to exceed the salary of the county treasurer.

Substitute for Celluloid.

Vienna.—A young Bohemian chemist at Gablong has discovered a substitute for celluloid, much cheaper and without any of its dangerous properties. The new substance is elastic, entirely noninflammable, and an excellent material for working. By a simple process articles made from it can be given a high and lasting polish. It is said to keep its color alike in sun or water.

United States Paid Germany.

Berlin.—The United States government has paid Germany the award of $20,600 in the Samoan case. Great Britain paid her damages in the spring and the matter is therefore settled.

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FRATERNAL.

I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey W. C. S.

I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231. meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.: Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Bator Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Paseo, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

CHINA READY FOR WAR

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW EMPEROR EXPECTED SOON.

Reign of Terror Predicted for Celestial Empire—Only One Good Army in Country—Serious Flaws of Soldiers.

Peking.—China is a volcano. Close observers not in Peking, because Peking is not the place to get the real news concerning China, but foreigners long resident in the interior, in Shantung and Chili, put the explosion nine years hence. Educated Chinese bring it nearer. For the present, however, the American in China is as secure as he would be in his home in the United States.

It is well understood in official and other circles that it is useless to kill foreigners. There is a general running after foreign things and foreign ways. Men having foreign training are in demand. The same men had to run for their lives in "Boxer" times. At the same time there is anxiety to shake off foreign control of everything—partly from a new feeling of national pride and partly from a desire to keep the good things for the Chinese.

Misgivings for the future are based on fear of an antidynastic rising, probably on the part of the radicals. This would become partly anti-foreign and in any case would mean anarchy.

There are a great many "armies" in China, but the only one that counts is Yuan Shi Kai's "northern army." The Chinese are raising big horses somewhere in Mongolia for the ultimate use of the army, and hope to remount their cavalry in about four years. Of the other arms the men are smart and the recent spring maneuvers were most creditable.

There are serious flaws in the army. The Chinese soldiers will blaze away blank cartridges in fine style, but they are not trained to shoot. Target practice is rare. It is doubtful if the men would follow their officers except to the rear, and it is doubtful if the officers would go anywhere else.

The "American boycott" never seriously affected the interior. A few items of United States imports came into the interior in smaller quantities pro tem. It was a question for the ports, particularly those in the south. The Shanghai riots were purely local and magnified by Shanghai hysteria. A serious question is the educational one, which gives rise to the "young China" movement. This is founded on conceit, the basis of Chinese student character. They are about one-quarter educated and think their education is complete.

NEVER SAW A RAILROAD.

Virginia Youth Ventures Forth on First Tour and Sleeps in Jail as a Result.

Cleveland, O.—Oelrid Trey, 18 years of age, Carroll county, Virginia, long and lean and as innocent as tall, spent the other night at the Central police station.

Until a recent morning Oelrid had never seen a railroad train. All of the 18 years of his life had been spent on a farm in the back part of Carroll county; but, after Oelrid's father died and his mother became ill, four years ago, things began to break bad at the farm and soon there was a heavy mortgage in sight.

A chance seemed to offer itself in the way of a job proffered to Oelrid by his cousin in Ohio, and it was then that Oelrid made the long journey from his home to the nearest railroad station, and started on his still longer journey to his cousin's home in Ohio.

As near as Oelrid could remember, that cousin lived in a place called Rich Hill, somewhere in Ohio; but he lost the card bearing the address, and is not now sure where his cousin lives. The police gave Oelrid a bed at the station. Oelrid had spent his last cent on street car fare, and was wandering aimlessly about the streets, his baggage under his arm, when a kind-hearted citizen's attention was attracted to his forlorn appearance. The man brought the boy to the station, and Oelrid was glad to stay there all night.

DOG KEEPS SMILING NOW.

Scranton Beagle Has a Gold Tooth, and Is Proud of It.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. — Dr. Fred S. Birchard, of Scranton, has a dog with a solid gold tooth. The dog is proud of it. The animal is a valuable English beagle. A few days ago, noticing that one of its front teeth was very much decayed, Dr. Birchard took the dog to a dentist friend. The dentist suggested that the best thing to do was to insert a gold tooth.

"I'll do it now," said the dentist, who is a great lover of animals. The operation took a little more than half an hour. All that time the intelligent animal laid back in his master's arms, submitting with an occasional whine of pain.

Now it sports about with its fine gold tooth, a curiosity for all the small boys of the community.

Old Coach a Colonial Relic.

Antrim, N. H.—Melvin D. Poore is the owner of a private coach which was built more than a century and a quarter ago in Philadelphia, and was in use during the administration of President Washington. It has been in Mr. Poore's family for more than 75 years and is in an excellent state of preservation.

TO COOK WITHOUT FI

CLEVER DEVICES FOR USE ARMY MANEUVERS.

Merits of Invention Will Be Tested Field Operations and Commissary Department Expects Good Results.

Washington.—Brig. Gen. Sh commissary general, has sent of the new army fireless cooker feed four companies to the joint at Mount Gretna, Pa. He has ordered enough of the cookers to ply eight companies sent to Riley, Kan., where one of the of the joint encampments begin cently.

It is the intention of the com department to test the merits of device in practical field operat The cooker in its present form been constructed by the army themselves; there are no patent connected with it, and it is so that any boy handy with tools make one in the course of a da cording to the army standard. commissary department is gratified over the success in the periments made in the west, and officers are devoting their attenti developing minor improvements, as the application of devices for metically sealing the cooking and lightening the weight of the fit.

The large six-compartment co first made weighed 450 pounds but they have been lightened, and development is a single compart cooker weighing a little over pounds which has found much because it can be packed readily mule, assuring a hot supper for tachment at the end of a day's Another improvement about to be troduced is the adoption of alumi vessels, made after the departme plans, which are expected to be structible.

TAKE MILLIONS FROM AMERI

Records Show That Immigrants Earnings to Home Banks.

Washington.—Millions of dollar American gold is being hoarded nually in the banks of Italy by porary Italian residents of the U States. This is the news that just reached the government, with a statement from the gr commissioner of immigration at that the total immigration to states from Italy in the year approached the 500,000 mark.

The idea of most Italian emigr says the immigration commissi is to accumulate something like fortune in the states and return it to Italy. The intimacy of the connection is shown by the ex of the Bank of Naples, which ing advertised that sort of bus as its specialty, has more than accounts opened by Italian emigr in the United States and placed their credit during the fiscal year closed more than $500,000.

During the same period Italian Argentina sent to this single $828,000 and $425,000 came from zil.

The total receipts from sources at the Naples bank $200,000 above those of the year fore. And that is only one among dozens in Italy.

AGED WOMAN SPEEDS AUT

Takes Delight in Fast Driving Spite of Her 106 Years.

Middletown, Conn.—Arrayed in gles, visored cap and long cloak, Elizabeth Hunt, of Brooklyn bor who is 106 years old, is making annual tour of this state. The is being made in an automobile travels by easy stages from one to another. Hitherto the annual which Mrs. Hunt insists on m each year has been accomp mostly by train.

"Not much like the stage co of my girlhood," she laughs. O to her rheumatism she has t helped into the car, but she s cushions and pillows. She likes sit on the front seat with the c feur, and asks many questions a the mechanism of the car, which driver gladly explains to her.

She often tells the chauffeur no hold the machine in, because she she can stand as much speed as son, who is 35 years her junior, who also enjoys the sport.

BRICKS MADE BY LIGHTNIN

Elements Are Kind to Man Li Near Columbus, Ind.

Columbus, Ind.—Nathan H. N som, a farmer of Sandcreek townsh has brought to this city some samp of bricks made by lightning. Du a thunder, rain and hail storm on farm recently lightning struck a sh of wheat and burned it.

Several hours later Mr. Nes was walking through the field found the ground so hot near burned shock that he could not st on it. The next day the ground was still hot, and he took a sh and dug down to see for his curiosity how much of the ground been affected.

Ten inches down he found that ground was thoroughly baked. pieces of earth which readily together were taken out. The ea which was fine black soil, is co to a brick red, and every bit of v table matter has been roasted o

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*5.00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor.
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CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *11.00 a.m 5.30, p. m.
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CLEVELAND [illegible] P.M.
COLUMBUS, *5.[illegible] m. *5 30 p.m.
WHEELING *10 0[illegible] .m. *5 30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, †[illegible] m. †4.05 †5.00 p.m
ANNAPOLIS, week 8 72 0, a. m., 12.05 noon, 4 45, op.m., Sundays 8.30 a.m nd 5.30 p.m
URAY and ELKTON [illegible].m Th ghparlor
FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.[illegible] to.05, †11.00 a.m §1.15 *4.05 †5.35 p.m,
HAGER-TOWN, †10.05 [illegible] and †5.0 n
BOYD and way points, [illegible] §9.15 a. m. §1.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.1[illegible] †11.30 m.
GAITHERSBURG and [illegible] oints. †8.3 §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, 3[illegible] †5.35, *6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p.
WASHINGTON JUNCTION [illegible] 23 points §8.35 §9.15, a. m., §1.15, †5.00, †5.30 [illegible] m.
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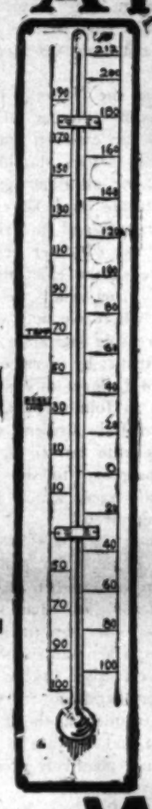

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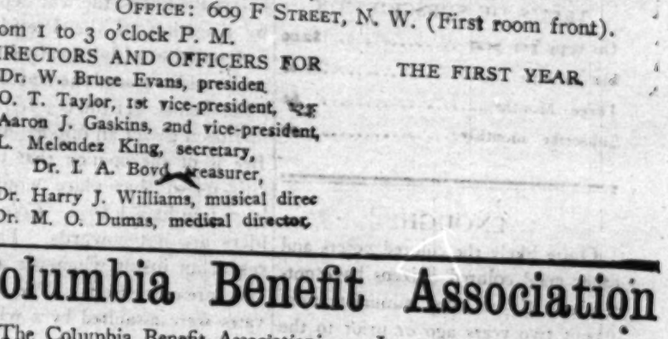

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ENOUGH.

Quite likely the colored voters and other good colored citizens have gotten enough of this administration. About two years ago or prior to the nomination of the present incumbent of the White House, The Bee stated that he was no friend to the colored American. At that the colored voter, as he generally does, was crying his eyes out of his head because The Bee declared that he ought not to be nominated. There was not a colored man, with but a few exceptions, in the United States who would say a word against the President. The colored Americans are thoroughly convinced and especially those who formerly declared for him, that Mr. Roosevelt's declarations in behalf of the colored man meant nothing. Thousands of them think as The Bee thinks today that the present administration is inimical to their interest. What can the colored man hope for now? It was cowardly on the part of the administration to have yielded to the wishes of the two Democratic Senators from the State of Texas. Those colored soldiers belonged to the United States. Any other government but the United States would have turned those colored soldiers loose and permitted them to protect themselves. Those Texas rouges would have been taught a lesson. The entire State of Texas with several surrounding States included, could not have defeated those colored troops. The Bee is not surprised at anything Mr. Roosevelt does. His administration is made up of small men, with but a few exceptions. Nobody will weep when it passes out of existence. Thank God, within a few months this administration will pass out of existence. It will go down in history as the most spectacular affair that ever came into existence. The colored Republican South is almost eliminated from Southern politics. He will be a small spot in the next national Republican convention. No man is more disgusted with this administration than the man who is able to think for himself. This man has enough.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE EFFECT?

We have had a National Christian Congress to assemble in this city and from that congress was issued a declaration of principles. We had oratory of the highest character and oratory greatly displayed, and what has been the effect? You hear no more of the Congress and you can't hear an echo from its declaration of principles. Last week the Great Niagara Movement met at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and it issued a declaration of principles. It was rumored that this movement intended to move heaven and earth and to the surprise of many it did no more than the recent congress that convened in this city. In October the Afro-American Council will have a war dance in the City of New York. It will issue a declaration of principles or an address to the country. This Council has been issuing addresses to the country for seven years and if anyone will point out just one thing that it has accomplished, The Bee will present the person a medal of honor.

Both the Congress and the Niagara Movement have grave grievances. The administration is not doing its duty toward the colored citizen and why not declare a declaration of principles in deed and in fact.

Why should the colored citizen longer bear political burdens? Why do we meet every year in summer conventions? Is it because we have so much foul gas to explode?

Now what has been the effect of two summer conventions? Will some one kindly explain?

COLORED TROOPERS.

Nowithstanding the admitted guilt of the man in Texas of the assault committed upon one of the colored soldiers, the war department by direction of the President has ordered the withdrawal of the colored soldiers stationed at Brownsville, Texas. If the colored soldiers had been given an opportunity, The Bee is of the opinion that the good citizens of that place would have been taught a lesson. Colored soldiers are not cowards. They will resent an insult whenever an occasion presents itself. The two privates were assaulted by a white man named Tate without cause or provocation. What the administration should have done was to have forced the prosecution of this white man for assaulting a United States soldier. What is this Government coming to anyway? If the Government is not weak, the administration is at any rate.

TROTTER AND FORTUNE.

A great deal has been said by Editor Fortune of the New York Age against Editor Trotter of the Boston Guardian. Both gentlemen are friends of the editor of The Bee. Both are progressive and brave writers and will do honor to any race of people. It is to be regretted that two such brilliant journalists should be so far apart. Trotter and Fortune think differently but there was a time when Editor Fortune thought as Editor Trotter thinks now. Mr. Fortune believed in the independence of the press and very little in political parties. Mr. Trotter leads in the Niagara Movement, while Mr. Fortune believes in the Afro-American Council. Both organizations believe in the freedom of the colored American. Why can't they unite? Is it possible for the two to get together? If not, why not?

THE EVANGELICAL CONVENTION.

There will be held in this city beginning October 23d to 28th an Evangelical convention under the direction of that world renowned evangelist, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew. Elsewhere in The Bee this week will be seen the call. It will be one of the largest conventions that has ever been held in this city.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT NOTABLE.

Continued from page one.

longed applause, and sang "John Brown's Body."

Among many other things he said "God sent John Brown to Harpers Ferry to become a traitor to the Government in order that he might be true to the slave." (Applause.)

He declared the question must be settled by the colored people getting their rights in the South. He declared the President, though voluminous on other subjects, had been absolutely silent on the question of enforceemnt of the 15th amendment; while his secretary of war has admitted the violation of the Constitution, he has recently openly condoned it, if not tacitly endorsed it. (Applause.)

He expressed contempt for the sentiment that erects statues to abolitionists while it allows those who fought to destroy the Government to regain in the halls of Congress the victories they lost in the field of battle.

Speaking of politics he said:

"It has been demonstrated repeatedly that a Republican President, a Republican Cabinet and a Republican Congress will make the negro's civil and political rights a matter of barter and trade to secure Democratic votes in the interest of the tariff schedules, etc."

Scales Fall From Negroes' Eyes.

"Secretary Taft, speaking for the President, chides us by saying that the negroes are political children, that they have shown their incapacity to maintain their political rights. It is true that the negro has had a childlike faith in the Republican party (laughter and applause), believing that it would administer the sacred trust which the fortunes of war and the Constitution had imposed upon it, and that it would not use him like a gambler's stake in the game of politics.

"Thank God, at last the scales are falling from the negro's eyes. He is being disillusionized by the acts of a Republican Congress, the speeches of members of a Republican cabinet and the silence of a Republican President. He has reached his political majority. It is his patriotic duty to emancipate himself from his political fetich and cast his influence and his vote where they will make for the preservation of his liberty and the welfare of his country. He should not hesitate to repudiate his former friends who have betrayed him, nor refuse to fraternize with former enemies who are willing to give him aid. While he remains a political issue, he must insist upon making his power felt and his rights respected.

Negro Race Divided.

"Today two classes of negroes, confronted by a united oposition, are standing at the parting of the ways. The one counsels patient submission to our present humiliations and degradations; it deprecates political action; ignores or condones the usurpation and denial of our political and Constitutional rights, and preaches the doctrine of industrial development and the acquisition of property, while it has no word of protest or condemnation for those who visit upon us all manner of fiendish and inhuman indignities.

This form of teaching is alike acceptable to the North and to the South. It tends to keep the negro in his preconceived place, and eliminates him both as a factor and a cause of irritation in politics and all that vitally relates to civic and social affairs.

The other class believes that it should not submit to being humiliated, degraded and remanded to an inferior place. It believes in money and property but it does not believe in bartering its manhood for the sake of gain. It believes in the gospel of work and industrial efficiency, but it does not believe in artisans being treated as industrial serfs, and in laborers occupying the position of a peasant class. It does not believe that those who toil and accumulate will be free to enjoy the fruits of their industry and frugality if they permit themselves to be shorn of political power."

White South Frank and Wins.

He said the white South openly declared its intention to deny the negro equality no matter how much education and property he had, that the compromising negroes were not deluding it either. He declared colored people who contended for rights had the spirit of John Brown. He said that as John Brown had to take desperate steps at Harpers Ferry to arouse the conscience of the nation, so today no ordinary voice can call the nation back to a sense of justice. Certainly not one talking of the superiority of one race over the other. (Great applause.)

Then the audience crowded forward as the venerable Mrs. Evans seated in an arm-chair on the platform, told in a low voice of two brothers who were with John Brown, one of whom was fatally wounded in the fight.

Mr. Trotter preesnted the organization a piece of the house of John Brown at Springfield, Mass., sent by Rev. W. T. Amiger.

Rev. J. M. Waldron, of Jacksonville, Fla., brought the greetings of his State, declaring positively against the policy of compromise, and for assertion of and contention for every right of American citizenship after which Mr. Greener started the old college song, "So Say We All," and Dr. Bentley advised that the front pews be cleared for any who might wish to come to the mourner's bench. Then all sang "John Brown's Body."

On Saturday afternoon there was an excursion to Charlestown, where the court house, the jail and the spot where John Brown was hanged, were visited.

Saturday evening was the closing members' meeting at which the address to the country was discussed and adopted. Resolutions of thanks for the president of the college were passed, and money donated to furnish one of the rooms to be called "The Niagara Movement Room."

Greetings were sent to Rev. W. J. White, president of the Georgia Equal Rights League, and to Mr. J. E. Milholland, of the Constitution League, and to Mr. Fleming, of Georgia, for a "brave speech."

Session Closes—Rev. Miller's Sermon.

The session closed Sunday with a service in the college chapel. Rev. Geo. Frazier Miller, of Brooklyn, preached the annual sermon. It was a learned sermon in which the sacrifice of manhood and rights for the sake of gain and personal aggrandizement was severely condemned. Prayers were offered by Rev. Harvey Johnson, of Baltimore, and by Rev. Byron Gunner. Rev. O. L. Mitchell, of Washinton, read the Scriptures. Mrs. Mollie Keelan sang a solo.

The Stirring Address to the Country—Political Action Urged.

Mr. L. M. Hershaw read the address to the country. It was in part as follows:

"In the past year the work of the negro hater has flourished in the land. Stripped of verbiage and subterfuge, and in its naked nastiness the new American creed says: 'Fear to let black men even try to rise, lest they become the equals of the white.'

"In detail our demands are clear and unequivocal. First we would vote; with the right to vote goes everything. We want full manhood suffrage and we want it now, henceforth, and forever.

"Second. We want discrimination in public accommodation to cease. Separation in railway and street cars, based simply on race and color is unAmerican, undemocratic and silly. We protest against all such discrimination.

"Third. We claim the right of freedom to walk, talk and be with them that wish to be with us. No man has a right to choose another man's friends, and to attempt to do so is an impudent interference with the most fundamental human privilege.

"Fourth. We want the laws inforced against rich as well as poor; against capitalist as well as laborers; against white as well as black.

"We are not more lawless than the white race, but we are more often arrested, convicted and mobbed.

"We want the 14th Amendment carried out to the letter and every State disfranchised in Congress which attempts to disfranchise its rightful voters. We want the 15th Amendment enforced and no State allow to base its franchise simply on color.

"The failure of the Republican party in Congress at the session just closed to redeem its pledge of 1904 with reference to suffrage conditions at the South seems plain, deliberate and premediated breach of promise, and stamps that party as guilty of obtaining votes under false pretenses.

"Fifth. We want the National Government to wipe out illiteracy in the South. We want our children trained as intelligent human beings should be, and we will fight for all time against any proposal to educate black boys and girls simply as servants and underlings or simply for the use of other people.

"These are some of the chief things which we want. How shall we get them? By voting where we may vote; by persistent, unceasing agitation; by hammering at the truth; by sacrifice and work. We do not believe in violence, but we do believe in John Brown, and her on the scene of John Brown's martyrdom we reconsecrate ourselves, our honor and our property to the final emancipation of the race, which John Brown died to make free."

"Cannot the nation that has absorbed 10,000,000 foreigners into its political life without catastrophe absorb 10,000,000 negro Americans into that same political life at less cost than their unjust and illegal exclusion will involve?"

A resolution was adopted urging voters to question every candidate for Congress as to his attitude on the Fourteenth Amendment, and to refuse to support such as will not positively promise to support its enforcement.

Prof. W. E. B. DuBois was re-elected geenral secretary and Geo. H. Jackson, Esq., of Cincinnati, national treasurer. Women were definitely declared to be eligible to membership and Mrs. G. W. Morgan, of Cambridge, Mass., was appointed head of the women. Associated membership was also established.

The Northeastern Federation of Colored Womans' Clubs sent a telegram of greetings and endorsement from its convention at Providence, R. I.

ON TO WASHINGTON TO THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., 1906.

Dear Brethren,

Greeting:—I take the liberty to greet you to call your attention to the approaching Annual Session of the National Negro Baptist Evangelistical Convention, of America, to be held October 23 to 28, 1906, at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D.D., Ph.D., pastor.

1. We anticipate a large gathering of the Brotherhood with happy greetings from every State in the Union, by some of the best brain, the best speakers, the best workers of the race from a religious and educational standpoint.

2. Because the convention was organized and received its first welcome in Washington, the Capital of the Nation, from the American greatest President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and we always like to visit the place that gave us birth.

3. This convention was founded by the call of Dr. Drew, one of the greatest colored evangelists of the age, who is the founder and pastor of the great Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, and who has one foot on a project to build one of the largest negro churches in the United States, with seating capacity of 3,000 people. He has raised and banked nearly $3,000 towards its erection. His present church's membership is 2,000,

4. A few of the great pulpit orators that will be heard are Rev. Geo. E. Morris, D.D., President of the Baptist Convention of the State of New Jersey; educational sermon, Rev. A. M. Lewis, D.D., pastor of the great Metropolitan Baptist Church of Penn.; doctrinal, Rev. W. M. Davenport, President of Eastern Shore College, Va.; temperance, Rev. Wm. Perry, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Church of N. J.; missionary, Rev. W. W. Wines, Jr., of Va.; Introductory sermon, Addresses by Senator S. G. Newsome, of N. C.; Hon. Giles B. Jackson, of Virginia, Director-General of Negro Exhibit; and Rev. R. B. Robinson, D.D., President of Negro Christian Congress of America.

5. Therefore we appeal to all Christian workeres and extend a cordial invitation to them to come and join the Convention and help save the world for Christ by sending missionaries to Africa. Send your contribution to Rev. Solomon Pollard, Treasurer of the Foreign Mission. All churches and societies are requested to elect delegates. Board and lodging will be furnished free to delegates only.

Don't forget the Watch-word, $5,000 United Grand Rally. Sunday, October 21 and 28. For information call or address, Simon P. W. Drew, President, 2014 8th street, N. W., Washington. E. N. McNaniels, Corresponding Secretry.

New York City.

COLE AND JOHNSON.

Mr. Bob Cole and Mr. J. Rosamond Johnson of New York presented to the citizens of this city one of the most striking musical presentations that has ever been on the American stage. This play, the Shoo-Fly Regiment, is the production of Mr. Cole. It can be partly said that it is a rebuke to the Clansman. Mr. Cole, in this musical production, shows the possibilities in the colored Americans. He endeavors to show that Tuskegee, of which Mr. Booker T. Washington is principal, is doing great work in the South for the blacks by industrial education.

The Bee is of the opinion that Mr. Cole doesn't show to an advantage. While his parts are difficult, they don't display the genius of the author. The choruses are fine and the costumes are faultless. Mr. Johnson, the associate and partner of Mr. Cole, is not the natural actor that Mr. Cole is. He appears a little stiff, especially in his singng. He reads his lines well.

Mr. Thomas Brown as Captain Burk and Mr. Theo. Parkey as Lieut. Dixon of Co. G, 54th U. S. V., were perfect. They make up well and their acting impressed the audience.

Samuel Lucus is a favorite with the Washington people. He is just as natural as ever. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Irving Aller, as members of the "Bode Edjicashun, Do Little and Do Less," made a decided hit.

Both Mr. Cole and Mr. Johnson are two of the most accomplished authors in the United States. In fact the entire company is composed of refined and accomplished artists. The credit of bringing these shows to this city is due Mr. John D. Patterson, a member of the local bar. Mr. Patterson has neither spared pains nor expense to accommodate the Washington people and open a way where the citizens of this city are given an opportunity to see and appreciate genius and talent. Next week Policy Players will be presented at the Majestic and in April and May Mr. Patterson will make it possible for other great companies to visit this city.

Cast of Characters.

Prof. Maxwell (Principal of Lincolnville Institute)—Arthur Talbot.

Randolf, Farmer—Arthur Ray.

Williamson, Blacksmith—Frank DeLyons.

Virginia, Ned's Sister—Nettie Glenn.

Uncle July Jackson, Ned's Father—Bob A. Kelly.

Aunt Phoebe Jackson, Ned's Mother—Eliz. Williams.

Rose Maxwell, the Professor's daughter—Inez Clough.

Ophelia, the Village Pride—Andrew Tribble.

Mail-man, Lincolnville P. O.—J. T. Porter.

Bro. DoLittle, "Bode Edjicashun"—that the principal witnesses and prime Irving Allen.

Bro. DoLess, "Bode Edjicashun," Sam Lucas.

Hunter Wilson, Janitor, Lincolnville Institute—Bob Cole.

Edward Jackson, A Graduate of Tuskegee—J. Rosamond Johnson.

Dilsey Lumkins, a widow with a family—Mollie Dill.

Napoleon Bonaparte Lumpkins (the Snowball)—Mat Marshall.

Martha Jones (Lady Principal, Lincolnville Institute)—Anna Cook Pankey.

Truscolina (of the graduating class)—Fanny Wise.

Corporal—Co. G. 54th U. S. V.—Wesley Jenkins.

Captain Burk, Co. G, 54th U. S. V.—Tom Brown.

Lieut. Dixon, Co. G, 54th U. S. V., Theo. Pankey.

Orderly, Co. H, 54th U. S. V., Wm. Phelps.

Grizzelle, a Filipino Dancer—Siren Nevarro.

A Philippine Spy—Herbert Amos.

Mr. Charles C. Curtis, who was injured some time ago in Duluth, Iowa, has returned to the city much improved.

Mr. M. C. Maxfield of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, returned to the city last Saturday evening from Pennsylvania, where he has been on a visit.

DO NOT EAT EGGS WHEN ANGRY.

Dyspepsia is Caused by Indulgence .....Under Certain Conditions.

From the St. Louis Republic.

"Did you know it was dangerous eat eggs when you are angry?" the strange question asked by A. Stewart, a Bostonese, who is a Nicholas guest. "Don't ask me for reason for it, but I do know from servation that people have died in rible agony from eating eggs their passions were aroused. You not laugh. I don't mean while the sions of eggs are aroused. I mean temper of the victims. I mentio this to an eminent physician once he scoffed at it. That was no less I expected him to do. Physicians know much that lies out of the paths of their science. They don't know how to cure the grip. But warning from me and never eat while you are angry. Then you be on the safe side no matter what doctor may tell you about it.

"My attention was first called this strange fact by the tragic and den death of a lady acquaintance Boston several years ago. I acc her husband's invitation to dine them. Just as we were going dinner a servant did something rage. She had been irritable from minor complaint for several days, her husband calmed her ruffled fe sufficiently for the dinner to be in good temper. I noticed that she an unusually large amount of scrambled eggs. Fifteen minutes we left the dining room she was corpse. She died in frightful con sions before the nearest-by doctor ed the house. The physician was able to ascribe the cause. A few later I was visiting a brother in necticut and one of his sons died similar circumstances. Before b fast one morning the boy, who about fifteen yars old, had a fight a neighbor's boy. Before his anger subsided my nephew was called breakfast. He ate four soft-boiled Had I known as much then as I do I would have prevented it. In than a half hour after breakfast boy died with exactly the same sy toms that were present when my fir wife died. This set me to thinki about the matter.

"It wasn't long after this before Beacon Hill friend of mine expired denly after a meal. The doctors, usual, were divided in opinion as the cause of death. Some of them tended that it was heart failure, ever that is, and others are still hol out that it was apoplexy. Inquiry me developed the fact that my fr was very angry when he sat down table, and that he ate five eggs. these developments I searched no ther for the cause of his death. He angry, he ate eggs and he died. these are not links in the chain of and effect the human intellect is capable of logical thinking."

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Mrs. Cox, wife of Brother H. Cox, M. W. G. M. of Masons of D. C., has gone away on a trip. She will be gone about three weeks.

Mrs. Brown of 15th street, N. W., wife of Mr. J. F. Brown, of the Pension Office, has reeturned home from her trip South.

We understand that the members of the Virginia avenue faction of Masons have bought the Masonic Hall on 9th street, N. W.

Last week we ran across Brother Charles Stevenson, P. M. of Scott Lodge No. 1. Brother Stevenson believes in square work and justice.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Jas. F. Johnson had a narrow escape from being burned out. The house next door was afire and in getting out their home they are both sick, having appeared in scanty attire and both catching severe colds.

Ill. John S. Brent, 33d degree, is one of our prominent citizens of the Northwest. We paid our respects and were entertained very nicely at his cozy home on 19th street, N. W., his home having been newly papered, and presented a nice appearance. Brother Brent is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and Odd Fellows.

Ill. Daniel H. Williams, 33d degree, has returned from his Boston trip. He says that considerable business was transacted at Boston by the craft in the various departments. Brother Williams is one of the fixtures of the Fire Department.

Read The Bee.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of Rev. Dr. Peter Lucas, 33d degree, is sick in bed at her residence on 21st street, N. W.

An old friend, John R. Brown, of the United States Treasury Department, is one of the boys.

Sometimes we cut off our nose to spite our face.

Brother Holmes is still doing business at the same old stand, 333 Virginia avenue, S. W.

Some of our department friends forget that we can't stay in the office all the time.

It is not the man or woman who dresses the finest that is always a lady or gentleman.

Ill. O. R. King, 33d degree, of the Health Office, is away on his leave of absence.

READ THE BEE.

TO SUBSCRIBE.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Hon. J. Douglass Wetmore, formerly of Florida, but now of New York, is in the city, stopping at the Arlington Hotel.

Attorney Randolph of Pittsburg, Pa., is in the city.

Hon. Richard T. Greener left the city Tuesday for New York city. He walks like a diplomat.

Recorder J. C. Dancy is in Atlantic City, N. J., where he will remain several weeks.

Monday evening, August 20, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Scott, 605 Howard Place, N. W., a reception was tendered Mrs. Gordon of Springfield, Ohio, and Miss Synthia Pettit of San Antonia, Texas. The reception parlors and dining room were eautifully decorated with palms and flowers and the supper table was bedecked with cut flowers. The menu consisted of several courses of the most choice viands. Miss Deny rendered several pieces of instrumental music while Mrs. E. L. Scott rendered several vocal solos. Mr. Daniel Reed made a few remarks very appropriate to the occasion. The most interesting literary feature of the occasion was a humorous recital of an original poem by Lt. Tumor.

Miss Anna West has gone to Atlantic City after having spent some time in Clarksburg, W. Va.

Prof. John Nalle and family are guests of Woodland Terrace, Lawnside, N. J.

The Prince Hal Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Katie Harris, of 11th street, Grand Matron, proposes a reception at Odd Fellows Hall during Thanksgiving week November next.

The building association of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, of Free and Accepted Masons, for the District of Columbia, have purchased the hall in 19th street, known as the Masonic Hall. The constant growth of the craft has made the conditions at 5th and Virginia, S. E., somewhat cramped, so much so, that additional accommodations was absolutely demanded.

See advertisement in another column of the St. Luke's excursion.

Rumor says that Gov. Pinchback will reside permanently in New York City.

The Misses Patterson and Wills, of 1532 15th street, N. W., are enjoying Atlantic City.

The Buffalo Social Club, composed principally of well-known business men, carried a large number of their friends to Somerset Beach last Sunday.

The General Committee of arrangements for the St. Luke's Church excursion to Somerset Beach on the 29th inst. met last Wednesday evening in the parish hall and made final arrangements. This excursion bids fair to be an enjoyable day's outing.

Miss M. Crommell is enjoying herself at Asbury Park.

Miss Irene Brown gave a social at her home in Richmond, Va., in honor of Miss Robenette Quarles, of this city.

Mrs. Martha Dickerson, of Hampton, Va., is here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Susie Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. David Bradford have returned to Philadelphia.

Miss J. E. Royal and Miss Canille Mayo have been enjoying their visit here as the guest of their aunt, Mrs. Wm. Muray.

Miss E. V. Richardson is visiting Miss Marie M. Thomas, at her home in Richmond, Va.

Misses Inez Clements and Lena Patterson, of Petersburg, Va., are in the city and expect to remain some time.

Mrs. Carrie Dade is visiting Mrs. H. M. Winfrey in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Walter Cassell and children are at Lawnside, N. J.

Mrs. Simon P. W. Drew left the city Monday for Lynchburg, Va., to be the guest of Prof. E. E. and Mrs. Fennell, 1521 Taylor street. She will be gone three weeks.

Dr. Chas I. West left town August 20, for Philadelphia to attend the meeting of the National Medical Society August 21-23. Mrs. West will join him at Atlantic City August 24, where they will remain several weeks the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Terry. Dr. West's family is now at Ripton, W. Va., where they have been for a month past and will remain until October 1st.

MOONLIGHT.

The popular Universal Pleasure Club will give its first moonlight excursion Saturday evening, September 1, 50 miles down the river. Officers and members of Universal Pleasure Club: Geo. H. Payne, President; John W. Edmunds, Vice-President; W. Stephen Fuller, Secretary; Louis E. Reed, Treasurer; Walter J. Singleton, Chairman Executive Committee; James C. Burlis, W. E. L. Sanford, James A. Payne, Leonard E. Dogans, Daniel H. Freeman, Wm. B. Harris, Edward Holland, Harry W. Cornell, Hamilton Thornton, Arthur Boston.

ANACOSTIA BRIEFS.

R. H. Lewis, 50 Howard Avenue.

Miss Jones gave a dinner in honor of Miss Mamie Feaster of Chester, S. C., Tuesday last.

The Misses Bowen of Anacostia, D. C., are improving.

Miss Eva Crutcher entertained Miss Mayme Feaster of Chester, S. C., and Miss Lewis of Anacostia, last Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Beatrice Malvan gave a reception in honor of Miss Mayme Feaster of Chester, S. C., Friday evening, August 17, '06. Among the amusements were games and music. Everybody enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Miss Malvan was not very well, but friends wish to see her out again.

Mr. Edward Johnson died August 20 at Providence Hospital, aged 56 years. He was buried Wednesday, August 22. Funeral took place from his late residence, Elvin avenue, Hillsdale, D. C.

General Geo. W. Butler is making some improvements to his home on Nichols avenue, Anacostia, all modern improvements.

Walter Nelson, of 319 D street, N. E., was found dead in a lumber yard, corner 1st and K street, S. W., Sunday morning, August 19. He was buried from his mother's home, Stanton avenue, Hillsdale, D. C., Wednesday, August 22. He leaves a mother, widow and three sisters.

EXCURSIONS.

The Asbury Church Excursion last week down the river forty miles was well aattended.

The St. Luke's excursion on the Jane Moseley next week will be one of the best excursions given this season. No one should fail to attend this excursion.

THE RALEIGH HOTEL BELLMEN.

The third annual excursion of the Raleigh Hotel Bellmen was given last Saturday evening on that commodious and palace steamer, the Jane Moseley, the best excursion boat that sails upon the waters of the Potomac. There was a happy crowd that went down with the boys and they all seemed to enjoy themselves. Mr. Richard Branford, head bellman, Captains Henry Kelly and Mont Robinson, Charles Netherland, Wm. Barber, Wm. Perry, Richard Wells, John Reid, D. S. Nicken, Edward Parker, George Davis, Ford Jones, Robert Winbrine, Wm. Cook and Crank Brighthaupt were the committee in charge. It was one of the most successful excursions given this season.

The Waiters and Ex-Waiters gave their first excursion last Friday evening to Notley Hall. Fully 200 people got on at Alexandria, Va. Among some of the prominent members connected with this organization are Messrs. Robert Lewis, D. A. Watson, Coles and others.

THE BIBLE IN EDUCATION.

Delivered Before the Educational Congress by Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams.

It is a gigantic subject and one by no means popular to which your attention is invited: "The Bible in Education."

Since it is conceded that man is complex—spiritual, mental and physical, he must be considered by educators in his three-fold nature.

The present system of education is well adapted to train him mentally and physically, but there is need that he should be taught, in childhood, spiritually; that there should be infused into him the grand principles of the Master—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

There can be no doubt that there is a necessity for this peculiar kind of education. Events all about us, as they occur from day to day are filled with conclusive evidence that there is need of a radical departure from the present system of education.

The vile crimes that fill our newspapers are not always committed by ignorant men and women, but frequently by the secularly educated. Society seems to be getting worse; divorce, suicide, murder and drunkenness are but the outcome of ignoring the restraints given in the Bible, precept upon precept.

Parents are the first teachers of the children God sends into the world made in His image. To you is given a great work, more important and far reaching than to command armies. If you would have those precious beings Christlike, let the Bible dominate the home and the school. Any school curricula without the Bible as one of its text books, we should regard faulty.

"Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor.; x-31.

"Thou shalt rejoice before the Lord thy God in all that thou puttest thine hands unto." Deut. xii-18.

Whether we live we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's. Rom. xlv-8.

How are the young to know and appreciate their obligation and responsibility to God and know their duty to man if the Bible, which is the foundation of all science, is not taught? God is disregarded; duty to man ignored; moral degradation is great; infidelity is spreading and crimes are on the increase. These are dangerous elements, composing our social fibre such as the founders of this government never dreamed.

To remove them is a question which agitates the minds of our best thinkers.

Our educational system lacks that factor necessary for the development of true womanhood and true manhood—the Bible—to ameliorate the social condition, to lift man up to virtue and keep him out of vice, to teach him his relation to his fellow man, train the children in God's law as well as civil

law. Our country's safety depends greatly upon how we train those who are to be the future fathers and mothers. In order to perpetuate the principles for which our sires bled and died we must impress the minds of the children with Christian ideas in the school room as and fail to have them instructed in well as the home and the church. When teachers are sent to foreign lands to instruct the heathen and among the exceptional classes in this country, the Chinese, Japanese, Italians and Indians, they carry with them the Bible as well as the spelling book and the people are taught Biblical doctrines, in order to change their old vile ways and evil thinking.

In all Christian institutions where the Bible is a text book it is a mighty power in the mental, moral, physical and spiritual uplift of the youth taught. If we want high-toned girls and boys of strong character, among all the people; if all the people are to recognize the fatherhood of God, and that the black man, the red man, the yellow man and the white man, are brethren in Jesus Christ, teach the Bible and its doctrines in all the schools, secular as well as parochial. Deut. vi-4-9 plainly tells us what we should do for the young in our midst. "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God is one Lord, and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might, and these words which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them, when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down and when thou riseth up. And thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and they shall be as frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt write them upon the posts of thy house and on the gates." "It should be bound as frontlets between thine eyes to guide the thought; as a sign upon the hand to govern the execution of the will; and it should be written on the door posts to defend the household. Then it is bound to be inscribed on the city gates to defend the nation. Let our youth see the witness and then breath the atmosphere of the Word of God." We should do everything in our power to educate our childhood religiously.

Education means to rear, to nourish, to bring up, to lead out. Generally speaking the development of man morally, spiritually and physically, including all his faculties. The training of a child in its earliest years should begin with the Bible as well as plant and animal life. Plato says: "Good education is that which gives to the body and to the soul all the perfection of which they are capable." When religiously taught the disposition of the child for the higher good is cultivated and the tendency for evil is curbed. Education with the heart trained in the wisdom of knowledge of God lifts man. Education which only trains him mentally and physically does not truly elevate him, it gives him greater power to do evil. Education without the Bible, devoting most of its attention to mind and matter, is a menace to the government of the nations and dwarfs the individual. It was by inculcating the principles of that Great Book, which enabled the early Christians to revolutionize the Roman Empire. The mounments erected to their many gods by the Romans were not overthrown by politics, neither by legislation, nor by science, but by teaching and proclaiming the word of God. "A change of government does not elevate the masses, nor does a republic make them free."

"Peoples may not rise though flings may rise—Men unfit for freedom can't be free."

No people can rise unless that rising be based on the Bible; no individual is free unless he knows and practices the law of God. The great influx of foreigners to this country will not be in sympathy with our institutions and become law abiding citizens because of contact with our civilization, but only as they are taught to know and obey the word of God. Whenever the Bible is taught, social and political reforms follow. It introduces individual and social purity, freedom, Christian education, true civilization, and the masses become elevated.

Educators should seek that Book of Books—God's blessed Bible—and from it teach the children those principles which will enable their hearts to develop in the virtues necessary to control the intelligence and live high moral lives. There are men and women, and boys and girls in all races whose viciousness can be overcome and the best results attained only by Biblical training. Men in ages past held it necessary to educate their youth religiously. Pagan children were indoctrinated with the gods of Olympus. The Hebrews were well instructed in the moral law, and Moses himself felt bound by these laws. It is said that even the buildings of the temple were suspended that the children might be taught the law. The Mohamedans are instructed in the Koran, and the early Christians referred their youth to such books as Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, and with them taught the commandments. These held high places in the school room as text books.

The first settlers in this country made the Bible the corner-stone of their schools as well as their homes and church. Their knowledge of God made them strong, else they would never have achieved the great victories which are credited to them in history. I agree with the writer who says: "The ignorance of the three R's is not the cause of crime. The real cause is our depraved nature, our anger, greed, lust and these will break out into crime under favorable circumstances, both among the literate and illiterate unless they are brought into subjection by religious training. Says Horace Mann: "If intellect, however gifted, be not guided by a sense of justice, a love of mankind and a devotion to duty, its possessor is only a more splendid, as he is only a more dangerous barbarian. We are fully persuaded that the salt of religious truth can alone preserve education from abuse." Lord Beaconfield, one of England's greatest premiers, says: "I am not disposed to believe there is any existing government that can prevail founded on the neglect to supply or regulate the religious instruction of the people."

Another great statesman of England, Derby, says: "Public education should be considered as inseparable with religion." The late leader of the House of Commons, that grand man, Wm. E. Gladstone, says, "Every system which places religious education in the background is pernicious."

The dying hour of Robespere was almost closed with the expression, "The Republic can only be established upon the eternal basis of morality." Says Plato, "Ignorance of the true God was the greatest pest of all Republics." Society without religion is like a ship without a compass, uncertain as to whither it is going," says Napoleon Bonaparte.

"Public education, which moulds society," says a distinguished writer, "which builds the Republic must be based upon religion in order to found a Republic upon morality."

Says Guizot, the French historian, "In order to make education truly good and socially useful it must be fundamentally religious."

"Moral culture and discipline ought to be an essential part of every system of school education." The above quotations show that many of the greatest teachers and writers have expressed themselves on the importance of having the young religiously trained. The only source from which to obtain such training is from the Bible. One of the Prophets of Judah in ages past visited a young man whom God had made their King. He found the people without a teaching priest and without the law. Their condition was appalling; just as we see people today in their slums and alleys of our cities and high places; no teaching priest, no Bible and rejectors of God. The prophet told Oded, for that was his name, "to be strong and let not your hands be weak for your works shall be recorded."

Mothers, fathers and teachers, be strong in the Bible that you may lead and teach the children righteousness. This young matured and passed away, his son became his successor, he found little if any improvement among the people. They needed to be taught. So he sent his Princes, and with them sent Lentes, and with them sent Priests, armed, not with bullets and shot gun, but "The Book of the Law." The fear of God fell upon all the kingdom of the lands that were round about Judah so that they made no more war.

It is strangely true that parents and teachers strive so assiduously to have their children to become familiar with the classics, mathematics and philosophy that science of all science, philosophy of all philosophy—God's eternal word. Give them the stories of Ovid; tell them of the eloquence of Demosthenes and the victories of Alexander the Great and let them learn the orations of Cicero, but put by their side the laws which teach obedience to parents. "Thou shalt not kill," personal purity, honesty, truthfulness; "Thou shalt not covet," and the golden rule. With the master thinkers of the secular world teach them about Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Nehemiah, Daniel, Dorcas, Paul and Jesus Christ.

It is a real condition that confronts us as a race. Eighty-five per cent of whom are aroused to the importance of education and enlightment and need to be encouraged and assisted; five per cent are in the chain gang, and fill the prison houses of our land. What is the duty of the ten per cent, who are equipped for efficient work? Take the Bible and assist our struggling brother—do all in our power to reform our criminal class and train them for God, native and home. "No claim is strongerthan its weakest link." What did John Knox do for Scotland in the face of papal scorn? Why he gied a faithful pastor to each parish puir forlorn. Pit a school in ivery village and a Bible i' each haame."

"Ay the common people prospered when to Christ they humbly came." He saw that education without the Bible would do the people of Scotland little good. Secular education threatens our country. Atheism and communism are but the sequence of Biblical divorcement from the education of our youth in the past. In many of our schools there are specialists in music, drawing, sewing, cooking, physical culture and the mechanical arts, but no special teacher for the religious training of the children.

I would that the board of education in every State in the Union would adopt the Bible as a text book, and appoint specialists or chaplains male and female, whose duty it shall be to explain to the children the sermon on the Mount and tell them that the Master Teacher said "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not." The Bible is the only book which teaches man from whence he came and whither he is going. Those who study and live it will not have to say in the language of the poet Whittier, "Ah, the cloud is dark, and day by day I am moving thither."

"I must pass beneath it on my way—God pity me—Whither?"

"God does pity us all, He wants us to know, to live and obey Him through His revealed will—the Bible. And leaning on Him, make with reverent meekness, His own thy will, and with strength from Him shall thy utter weakness. Life's task, and that cloud itself, which now before thee lies dark in view shall with beans of light from the inner Glory be stricken through. Then of what is to be, and of what is done, why queriest thou? The past and the time to be are one, and both are now.

Ella V. Chase Williams.

Abbeville, S. C.

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EDGRAY
OR
The Black Heir

By Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, author of "A Peculiar People," "Lovi Trooman, Or She Kept Her Word, etc.
(Written expressly for The Washington Bee.)

Chapter I.
Early Plans.

One had only to ride to the terminus of the East Suburban car line, where he was brought face to face with a beautiful residence on the north side of the thoroughfare.

The grounds were laid off according to the plans of a finished gardner, and the fragrance from the blooming flowers was inhaled soon after leaving the car.

This was the home of Mr. John Jones and his family, composed of his wife, two daughters, Ruby and Pearl, and one son, Edgray.

Mr. Jones filled the responsible position of butler in the household of Mr. Walter Goodman, a wealthy retired Southern planter, whose wife, Mrs. Lottie Goodman, was the daughter of a prominent Northern man, who had filled many positions of honor and trust.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodman had abiding confidence in Mr. Jones, with whom they conferred on most of their business.

The home of Mr. Goodman had been blessed with two children, a boy and a girl, both of whom died before they were twlve years old. They were left alone to enjoy an immense fortune.

One day, more than ever before, Mr. Goodman became much oppressed and ordered the coachman to have the carriage at the door in as short times as possible to take him and his wife out driving.

The servants became alarmed at the action of Mr. Goodman, knowing that the horses were never allowed out in the heat of the day.

"What could the matter be with Mr. Goodman and where were he and Mrs. Goodman going at such an unusual time?"

It occured to the maid that she had heard Mr. Goodman say that they would call to see some one and then go to the lawyer's office to see about some papers.

The news of the drive spread from one servant to another when the cook suggested the propriety of asking the butler if he knew where the master of the house had gone and for what?

"Certainly I know all about it. Mr. Goodman says that while he is in good health and in possession of his right reasoning powers, he and his wife are to fix his will. O, yes, I guess they will call at my house and I only wish I could be there."

"Do you know that Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are the best white people I have ever seen? They love us all and will not have any other servants but those of our color. They do not call us negroes any more, haing read a book called 'A Peculiar People,' they agree with the book and say that negroes are not born in the Unied States of America. They say all people are colored, so we are called colored also."

"Well, I have told you enough for one day, you cannot hear too much at one time as too much knowledge is dangerous. I will tell you more some other time."

Everyone went his own way and resumed the day's work, notwithstanding each felt that something was seriously wrong.

The carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Goodman stopped in front of the beautiful home of Mr. Jones, the butler. After the occupants had gotten out, the carriage wa staken to the rear of the house to await the time when the return home would be made.

Ruby, the eldest daughter of Mr. Jones, responded to the bell call which was made by Mr. Goodman.

"We have come to spend a while with you all. Whenever we think of our departed darlings we have to come to see you in order to chase away our gloom."

"Where are the other members of the family?"

"I will tell them you are here," said Ruby. "Mother and Pearl are coming."

A most cordial welcome was extended by Mrs. Jones and her daughters. Mrs. Jones said that it was an honor and a very great pleasure to receive a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and proceeded to make Mrs. Goodman comfortable in a nest of downy pillows.

"Well Mrs. Jones, I told your husband that we were coming to visit you one day this week but did not name the day, so here we are. John did not know we were coming, when we left, unless my wife told him," said Mr. Goodman.

"I did tell him, for you know Mr. Goodman, we tell him all our business and he is deserving of our confidence. Your husband is an honorable man, Mrs. Jones, and I feel near to you and the girls."

"How the girls are developing into young women!"

"Yes, they are and will soon graduate from the high school, but Mr. Jones is averse to either being employed as a teacher, yet I hope one will be appointed. Of course we have a comfortable home and could afford to have them remain at home, still I think girls ought to have some kind of lucrative employment. I do not care to have them idle at home."

"Then you know Mr. Jones is not getting any younger and Edgray says he is not going through the high school, but that he is going into business in a short time."

Mr. Goodman had been noting every word and observing the surroundings. Nothing seemed to disturb him until the name of Edgray was mentioned. He had always expressed a peculiar interest in Edgray. On one occasion he told Edgray that when he was old enough to decide and select an occupaion that money would be supplied in abundance. Edgray was old enough to comprehend the meaning of all Mr. Goodman said and never forgot it.

"Mother," said Edgray, "I am going to tell you what I want to do when I am a man. I want to be a professional coachman and own a large livery stable, furnish carriages for all the negro funerals and white people too. If I am living at the death of our friends and benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, I shall don my coachman's uniform and walk beside my own carriage. That is if I am not too old to walk."

"They have been so kind to us I wish I could go to their home and help their coachman with the care of the horses."

Mrs. Jones was surprised at the words of her son but did not intimate such; she patted him on the head and said she "guessed all children had ideas of their own and had their own peculiar way of expressing those ideas."

She did not know that the seed for such ideas as Edgray expressed had been planted by Mr. Goodman.

As soon as Pearl heard her brother's name she went in search of him and found him on the back lawn asking the coachman all kinds of conceivable questions about horses and their care. He had urged the coachman to unharness the horses and turn them in the clover lot, thinking that he could study them and their movements better if they were onhitched.

As Pearl turned to go into the house, accompanied by Edgray, she was told by Mr. Goodman" not to make Edgray come in. I want to talk to him about horses and anything else which may interest him."

Pearl was and always been her brother's confiding friend so she was not in a hurry to join those in the library. However, she was forced to return, for as Mr. Goodman and Edgray began a conversation they also began to go across the lawn and after getting on a settee, which was near them.

"Now, then, Edgray, you are getting to be a large boy and it seems to me that you ought to be able to make an intelligent selection of some kind of an occupation; you surely must have inherited some of your father's business qualifications. I want you to be frank and express your wishes to me. If you want to go through high school and college and then take a profession- I am willing to defray expenses and to set you up in your chosen profession. If you like something else better say so, for remember I told you some years ago that I would start you in any business you selected and also furnish a sum as a nest egg."

"You see our little boy and girl flew away from us; they did not dwell on this earth long and have gone where they do not need the wealth of this world. "I am very rich and have no poor relatives for whom I care enough to give what they did not help me get. My relatives have said that I love the "niggers" better than I do the "white folks," so that I shall give my wealth to the niggers.

"My wife and your father know how I am on the color question.

"We are here today to find out just what you and your sisters want to do, in order that you may earn an independent living.

"All that part of my fortune which would have gone to our boy, had he lived, will be settled on you and that which would have been given to our daughter will be equally divided between your sisters.

"Taking out those sums my fortune is still very large and is not lessened to any great degree. My wife has had all she wants set apart for her and all the remainder is to be equally divided among the colored churches and the colored high school at the death of the last of us two, Mrs. Goodman or myself."

Mrs. Lucy M. Nooks of Wilberforce, O., is in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Houston.

Master Charles Houston, who has been visiting his grandmother in Wilberforce, returned to the city last week.

Grand Director Houston is in Philadelphia attending the Sub-committee of Management of the G. U. O. of O. F. Mr. Houston is considered the leading candidate for Grand Master in the election to be held by the B. M. C. in Richmond next October.

(To be continued in our next.)

BARON VON STEUBEN STATUE.

Albert Jaegers' Model Chosen for Memorial at Washington.

Washington.—The Von Steuben statue commission, of which Secretary Taft is chairman, has awarded to Mr. Albert Jaegers, of New York, the order to execute a bronze statue of Baron von Steuben, major general and inspector general in the continental army.

Congress appropriated $50,000 for the statue, which is to be erected at the northwest corner of Lafayette park, in this city, and conforms in size and general type to the statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau already in place in that park.

Seven German-American sculptors were invited to enter a competition last summer by a committee comprising Secretary Taft, Senator Wetmore and Representative McCreary. The result of that competition was that the committee selected the models of Albert Jaegers.

THE BARON VON STEUBEN STATUE

In the accepted model Gen. von Steuben appears in the familiar cocked hat and a long, full, all-embracing cloak, as though facing or enduring the hardships of the rigorous winter campaign at Valley Forge. He stands squarely facing the observer in an attitude of power and dignity. Slightly leaning with his left hand upon the sword, he is represented as inspecting military maneuvers. His personality, though quiet and simple, is essentially military. The sash he wears is reminiscent of his previous service as an officer of Frederick the Great.

Flanking the statue at the base of the pedestal are two chaste allegorical groups. One of these represents Steuben's life work, "The Training of the American Army." It is worked out in an ideal composition thoroughly Greek in feeling, showing an experienced warrior instructing a youth in the use of his sword.

The group on the other side is a departure from the customary symbols of paying tribute to our heroes, and represents America teaching a maiden to graft a branch to Steuben's memory into her growing tree of fame.

In the design of the entire monument the sculptor, with his associate architect, T. R. Johnson, consulted Cass Gilbert, the well-known New York architect. They took into special consideration the location of the monument and the general scale of the other monuments in Lafayette park and adapted the design to the classic tendency of the time. The monument will form an important addition to the artistic features of the city and will be in harmony with the grand scheme of the development of Washington proposed by the park commission.

PLAN A GIGANTIC DRYDOCK.

Largest Structure of Its Kind to Be Erected on Puget Sound.

Washington.—Plans for the largest and best drydock in the world are being prepared in the bureau of yards and docks at the navy department. The last naval appropriation act contained provision for a dock to cost $1,250,000 to be constructed at the Bremerton navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. This amount is larger than ever heretofore appropriated for a dock and the new dock will when completed be able to take in the largest battleship either in course of construction or in contemplation. The location for the dock has already been selected at the yard and borings are now being made to learn the depth of the foundation. It is to be a concrete dock of the latest pattern and the materials will be purchased on the Pacific coast if practicable.

The dock is to be so constructed that it can be lengthened if vessels of greater length should be built in the future. It will be 37 feet in depth, which will provide for the docking of any vessel that can be built unless some unknown system of building is developed. The greater depth of the new dock is also designed to meet cases where a vessel has been injured and draws much more than the ordinary depth on account of the injury.

DOGS NOW HAVE APPENDICITIS

If He Limps or Has Faraway Look, Send for a Doctor.

Philadelphia.—The quicker your dog can develop a case of appendicitis the quicker will your neighbors be to acknowledge that he belongs to the fashionable canine set. If he has a faraway look in his eyes, or whines continually, or refuses to eat, or, most important of all, if he limps in his right hind leg, he has it, all right.

The symptoms mentioned are those given by a prominent veterinarian, and if a dog has one of the habits it is said he may have only a slight attack of the disease, but if he has all four, then nothing but the removal of the offending organ will save his life.

Paratus, the mascot of the torpedoboat Hopkins, which is now lying at League island, is the first dog in this city to undergo the operation to have its appendix removed.

The operation on the dog was suggested by one of the surgeons at League island, who gave the dog a thorough examination, at the request of the jackies, who believed their pet was dying. He suggested a surgeon who would take the case, and with all the care that would be shown to a human being Paratus was removed to the canine hospital. Here the dog was put through another examination by a man versed on the diseases of animals, who agreed with the naval surgeon that Paratus was a sufferer from appendicitis.

BIG ROSE FARM PLANNED.

South Will Supply Flowers and Plants to Cities of the North.

Lula, Miss.—A rose and shrub farm is Mississippi's newest industry and so far as known, the only one in the South. The farm was formerly the property of Gov. Alcorn, and was one of the finest cotton plantations in the Delta. It is about four miles from this city on the Yazoo Pass.

The property, which is in the northeast corner of Coahma county, lying along the railroad from Helena, Ark., to Jonestown, Miss., is owned by a northern corporation. The soil along the Yazoo Pass, which is an outlet for Moon lake to Coldwater river, is a black, sandy loam, admirably adapted to growing roses and shrubs.

While only a small part of the old Alcorn place is now in cultivation, it is the purpose of the manager of the farm to plant at least 1,000 acres in roses and shrubs. Already there is a good demand for the products of this unique industry. The soft wood rooting process is used and the results are good.

Roses and plants are shipped to the North and West in large quantities, to Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities, and last year the company could not handle all the orders received for rose plants, yard shrubs and hedge stock. It is said a larger growth of cullings can be produced here than elsewhere, while the plants mature faster.

FARM HAND STRIKES IT RICH

Connecticut Man Now Making $5,000 a Day in Alaska.

Derby, Conn.—From a farm hand six years ago to a gold mine owner now making $5,000 a day is the change in the fortunes of Samuel Swanson, of Naugatuck. Swanson tired of farming in 1900 and went to Alaska. For a year he worked for day wages in the gold sands of Nome beach. Then he prospected and mined until 1904, when he returned to Naugatuck penniless. He borrowed $500 from his mother and brother, and early last year returned to Nome, staking out new claims. He was successful, and last November, with a partner, bought the Cyrus Noble claim, which he had abandoned four years before.

After clearing the place of ice and debris Swanson and his partner began drifting, and 15 feet from the starting point they struck pay dirt. For two months, Swanson writes, the mine has been producing $10,000 a day. The mine has been double shafted and the working force increased. Swanson also has two other rich claims that are turning out gold in large quantities, and the plants will be consolidated.

Swanson's mother and brother already have received dividends of several hundred per cent on their investment.

Will Play Old Games.

Alloway, N. J.—Some day next week the citizens of this place propose to hold a picnic similar to those held in olden times. The entire county is to be invited, and a feature of the event will be the old-time games, like "drop the handkerchief," "Copenhagen" and other kissing games.

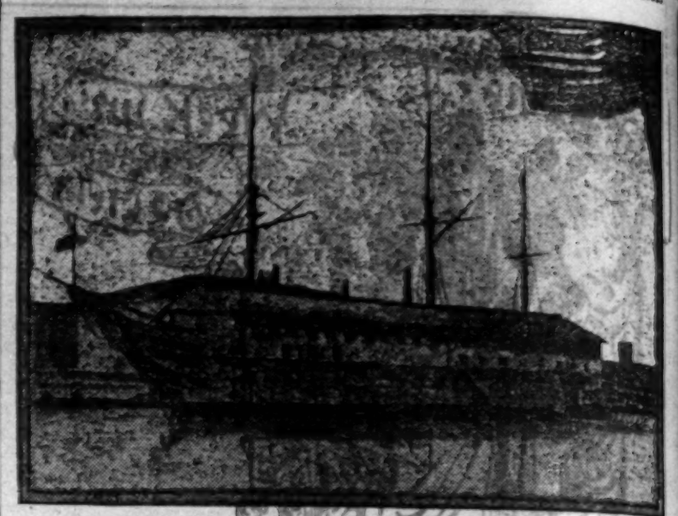
It is also expected to have a game of town-ball and "sock-a-bout."

Farmers are to be notified that if they have anything to swap, from blooded stock to an ax handle, to be on hand to talk "trade." The promoters propose to show what the word "picnic" meant in former days.

Prima Donna Wars on Tights.

Cleveland, O.—Miss Olga Orloff, prima donna of the comic opera company, has begun a crusade against tights. She says they are insanitary, and it is only a question of time until they will be obsolete. Miss Orloff ought to know. Her acquaintance with tights is intimate and of long standing.

"Old Ironsides," of Revolutionary Fame, Soon to Be Rebuilt by Navy Department.



The historic frigate Constitution, familiarly known as "Old Ironsides," which soon is to be reconstructed by the navy department, is one of the most notable fighting craft owned by the United States. In turn she was commanded by Hull, Preble, Bainbridge and Decatur, and she won undying fame in the war of 1812. The Constitution was built at Boston and was launched September 20, 1797, being the third vessel of the navy constructed after the war of the revolution, the first having been the United States and the second the Constellation. The Constitution's most notable victories were those over the Guerriere, the Java and the Cyane and Levant. The proposal made in 1830 to dismantle and sell the gallant ship resulted in great public indignation and prompted Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' famous poem, "Old Ironsides." In 1845 she was rebuilt, and for several years thereafter the Constitution was used as a school ship and subsequently as a receiving ship. In 1900 she was removed from Kittery to the Charlestown navy yard and was gradually falling into decay until the patriotic societies took up the matter and urged upon congress the making of an appropriation to save the noted vessel.

WILL COACH SHOOTING TEAM

Captain King to Lead Oklahoma Squad at Sea Girt Affair.

Lawton, Ok.—Capt. Frank Ben King, commanding the Lawton engineering corps, Oklahoma National guard, who was recently appointed by Governor Frank Frantz, of Oklahoma,

CAPT. F. B. KING.
(He Will Coach the Oklahoma Team at the National Shoot at Sea Girt.)

as a coach of the team to represent the Oklahoma National guard at the national shoot to be given at Sea Girt, N. J., beginning Aug. 27 and continuing until Sept. 3, first entered military service by enlisting as a private in the Second Arkansas infantry, United States volunteers, in 1898. His term of enlistment was spent in camp at Chickamauga park, Georgia, and Anniston, Ala. He was mustered out of service Feb. 25, 1899. He organized a company of infantry in the Arkansas State guard and was elected captain in 1901 and resigned to come to Oklahoma. He was commissioned first lieutenant engineer corps National guard in 1903 and was promoted to the captaincy of this organization the same year. He attended garrison school at Fort Sill during the winter of 1903-04 and at Fort Crook, Neb., the winter of 1904-05. Capt. King is 28 years old. He was in command of the company that gained signal praise for its services at Snyder after the great cyclone in May, 1905. He is a close student and is counted among the best officers of the new state National guard.

Titled Women Are Milliners.

There are at least 500 women of prominence in London who are engaged in trade. The first woman of title to open a milliner shop was Lady Granville Gordon, who did not use her own name, but the trade name of "Llerre," which means ivy. She prospered, although she did none of the work, simply furnishing the means and generally having oversight of the books. Many have followed her example.

Painted Statues.

In the eighteenth century Diderot did not hesitate to say that to paint a statue was to commit an act of barbarism. However this may be, it is an established fact that nearly all the very old statues were painted, whether the material used was of stone or of wood, and traces of the original painting have been found on the statues which decorate Notre Dame de Paris.

Ambassador Fond of Tobacco.

Accurate tab has been kept on Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, since he arrived in Washington, and nobody ever saw him without a cigar in his mouth or in his hand, just ready to put into his mouth, except when he was at a state function or dining, and then he always smokes between courses.

GREATEST SHIPS EVER BUILT

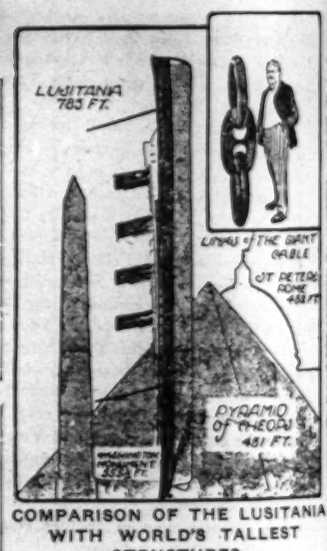
Monster Ocean Liners Being Built by British Company.

Liverpool, England.—England is soon to recapture the blue ribbon of the Atlantic with two new boats of the Cunard line, the Lusitania and the Maritania, that will make the trans-Atlantic journey in four and one-half days, clipping a day and a half from the fastest time of the German express steamers.

The vessels will leave Liverpool on Saturday afternoons and will land passengers in New York on the following Thursday morning. Their maximum speed will be 28 knots, or 30 1-2 miles an hour, and they will consume three-quarters of a ton of coal a minute, about 1,000 tons a day.

The Lusitania has just left the builders' hands, while the Maritania is to be launched in a few weeks. The two vessels are believed by nautical experts to set a standard that will not be surpassed for a quarter of a century and may exist for 50 years.

The Lusitania is set on end would overtop every structure in the world



COMPARISON OF THE LUSITANIA WITH WORLD'S TALLEST STRUCTURES.

except the Eiffel tower. The greatest battleship in the world, the Dreadnought, supposed to be equal in fighting power to any two other war vessels, is nearly 300 feet shorter and has a displacement of 23,000 tons, against a total of 40,000 tons by the Cunard boat.

There are about 26,000 steel plates in this vessel, some of them of the record dimension of 40 feet in length and weight of five tons. There are 4,000,000 rivets, aggregating 500 tons in weight. The main frames and beams, placed on end, would reach 30 miles. Three anchors weigh ten tons each, and 1,800 feet of giant iron cable contains links each of which is 22 inches long, three and three-quarter inches in diameter and weighs 150 pounds.

The Lusitania will cost, when completed, $6,250,000, and each trip across will cost $250,000. To pay for this the vessel will carry 1,500 tons of cargo, 550 first-class passengers, 500 second-class passengers and 1,200 steerage. Her crew will number 800.

Jewels of German Empress.

The German empress, in addition to jewels worth $500,000 that are her own private property, has the right to use the splendid collection of gems that belong to the Prussian treasury. The empress is thus able sometimes to appear at court wearing jewelry valued at $1,250,000.

How Japs Like Their Tea.

The Japanese will not drink tea that has been standing over a minute. They pour the boiling water on the leaves and then pour off and drink the infusion immediately. Such tea is very delicate and fragrant and does not affect the nerves.

VETERAN LIFE SAVER

CAPT. WORTHEN OF MASSACHUSETTS IN SERVICE 34 YEARS.

Has Witnessed Many Terrible Shipwrecks in His Time, but Has Never Suffered Injury of Any Kind in Entire Time.

Boston.—Capt. Edwin P. Worthen, keeper of the Highland life-saving station, has the distinction of being the oldest life saver in point of years of service, not only on Cape Cod, but in the world.

For 34 years, or since the United States life saving service was extended to the shores of the cape, he has made the station under the shadow of the cliffs at Highland light his home.

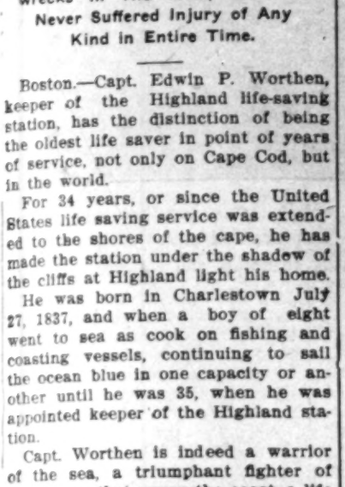
He was born in Charlestown July 27, 1837, and when a boy of eight went to sea as cook on fishing and coasting vessels, continuing to sail the ocean blue in one capacity or another until he was 35, when he was appointed keeper of the Highland station.

Capt. Worthen is indeed a warrior of the sea, a triumphant fighter of the storms that sweep the coast, a life saver who has witnessed some of the most awful scenes of terror at times of shipwreck and when duty has called he has risked his life.

In the 34 years of service as a life saver he has assisted at nearly all the wrecks that have occurred in the region of the "Highlands," yet he never received an injury of any kind in that whole time.

Capt. Worthen was appointed keeper of the Highland station, strange though it may seem, before the building was erected and the first wreck that he went to after his appointment occurred before the station was occupied. The wreck was on Christmas night, 1872, and the captain says that he will never forget it.

The big German bark, the Francis, during the height of a blinding storm



CAPT. EDWIN P. WORTHEN.
(Oldest Life-Saver in Point of Years of Service in the World.)

struck on the dreaded bars that parallel the shores of the cape, near the Highlands, and Worthen was notified of the fact by the keepers of the lighthouse.

The snow was more than three feet deep on a level. The only surfboat available was a half mile from the scene of the disaster, and there were no regularly employed surfmen.

"It was an awful night to go out and hunt for volunteers," says Capt. Worthen, "but I knew that if I could get word to the fishermen that they would respond to my call, and that if the ship held together long enough that we could save all hands. After several hours I aroused a number of the fishermen, and with great difficulty and peril we managed to get our big surfboat out through the breakers and alongside of the wrecked vessel.

"There were 14 persons aboard the craft, and we had to make two trips, but we accomplished it without mishap, although our boat was thrown onto the beach each time that we landed, and had it not been for the skill of my volunteers it would have gone hard with us.

"We got the crew ashore and made them as comfortable as possible, and the volunteers were about to leave for their homes when to our horror we learned that another craft was ashore in the breakers about a mile distant. We hastened to the wreck, but the sea had risen rapidly and it was so thick off shore that we could only see the tops of her spars at times.

"We tried to get off the beach a half dozen times, but it was no use. The surfboat would be thrown far up on the beach and the lives of the men were endangered each time we tried. We did not give up trying until every man was exhausted.

"Soon after daylight we got a glass on the vessel on the bars and found that she had broken almost to pieces. She evidently struck early in the night, before the Francis got on the bars, and by the time that we learned of her being stranded all hands had been lost.

"We kept watch of the vessel, which proved to be the Peruvian, and when it was possible to launch a boat we pushed off through the riotous seas and went out alongside the craft, hoping to find some of her crew alive. All hands, 28 in number, had perished, however, likely a dozen hours before.

"Not one of the original crew of the Highland station is in the live-saving service at present save the veteran captain.

COMMUNION TOKENS OF PEWTER

Used in This Country and Scotland in Early Days.

New York.—There were many small objects made in pewter years ago which are found now only in the cabinet of the collector. Among these are the beggar's badges which were in use in England and Scotland, the pilgrim's badges which were worn on the continent as well as in the British isles, and communion tokens which were a feature of the Scottish churches of both Episcopalian and Presbyterian denominations.

These communion tokens were not only in use in Scotland till the middle of the nineteenth century, when they were replaced by cardboard tickets, but were in use in this country, and rarely you may come across some like those shown in the illustrations, since most of them have found their way to the scrap heap or the melting pot.

They were made of various shapes, according to the fancy of the pastor who issued them, apparently, for they were heart-shaped, octagonal, round, square or oval. There were never any "touch," or maker's marks upon them, and the very early ones bore only the initial letter of the parish to which the holder belonged. Later some small device was added like a star, or

a tree, and then a date was used and the initials of the pastor.

The ones shown are both of New England origin.

The square one has on the side given, "A. C.," for Associate church, and "H. N.," a contraction for Hebron, where an Associate church was founded in 1807, probably, as this token bears that date on its reverse side.

The oval one has on the side shown "D. S." "1832." D. S. was Rev. Duncan Stalker, who began his pastorate at North Argyle in 1832. The reverse side of this token has on it "A. C." and "N. A." meaning Associate church of North Argyle.

These tokens are much worn from frequent carrying in the hand, and were always smaller than the beggars' badges, which were made to be worn on the coat and easily seen.

NEW PREMIER OF RUSSIA.

Asserts His Policy Will Be That of "Strong-Handed Reform."

St. Petersburg.—Peter Arcadgevitch Stolypin, who boldly asserts his administration is to be characterized by "strong-handed reform," has been Russian premier for a short time, succeeding Goremykin. Little doubt now exists that Stolypin is a reactionary and that he is distrusted by the progressive element. He is a courtier, suave, unctuous and diplomatic, but of strong will and determination. For the second time he now holds the office of minister of the interior, and he also has held the portfolio of agriculture. He is 43 years old, is a graduate of the University of St. Petersburg, and practically was educated for the civil service. In Kovno he has extensive estates, and he has served as marshal of the district nobility. He also held office as governor of Saratoff.

PREMIER STOLYPIN.
(New Russian Cabinet Official Unpopular with the Progressives.)

A Greater Crime.

"If it is a crime to make a counterfeit dollar, it is ten thousand times a worse crime to make a counterfeit man."—Abraham Lincoln.

BIG IRRIGATION PLAN

PROJECT TO RECLAIM LARGE TRACT IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ninety Thousand Acres of Arid Land in Belle Fourche Valley Will Be Made to Bear When Work Is Completed.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—As the work of the government irrigation scheme north of this city progresses people begin to realize the great difference it will make not only in the character of the country, but also in the character of settlers who will be attracted by these lands.

This Belle Fourche irrigation project, as it is officially known, will reclaim 90,000 acres of practically arid land lying north of the Black hills, and $2,100,000 has been appropriated by congress for the work. The work is under direct supervision of the government, but eventually will become the property of the Water Users' association, which will be composed of all the people holding land under the project.

The most interesting feature of the work being done here is the big dam known as the Owl creek reservoir. The water taken from the Belle Fourche by the diverting dam is brought through a canal 6½ miles long to this reservoir.

It is built in a natural basin and the earthen dam, 1¼ miles in length and 115 feet high at the deepest point, is considering both length and height, the largest earthen dam in the United States.

The embankment will contain 1,600,000 cubic yards of earth and will be 500 feet wide at the widest point at the bottom, 63 feet wide at the water service and 20 feet wide at the top. The entire embankment will be faced with concrete blocks weighing 3,000 pounds each and the outer surface will be arranged in terraces and seeded down to grass. The greatest depth of the water will be 100 feet and the average depth from 25 to 30 feet.

As the diversion dam and the inlet canal are practically completed, the first water to be used in this scheme will be the water from the Johnson lateral leading north from the inlet canal, where the water will be turned on some time next spring.

So far, out of the 13 large projects which have been started the government has completed one, the Truskee-Carson, in Nevada, where the water was turned on in June, 1905. The reclamation act was passed on June 17, 1902, and the work on this scheme was begun the very next day.

The problem which the government will have to meet is that of sediment. It is generally stated that the success of an irrigation scheme is in inverse proportion to the amount of sediment carried by the river or streams from which the water is taken. It was this very matter that forced so many private companies to the wall and finally made it necessary for the government itself to take up the matter. It is estimated that these 13 schemes will reclaim about 1,500,000 acres.

As there is a considerable cost attached to the taking up of land under these projects, a cost varying from $2.50 to $3 per acre yearly for ten years, it will be readily seen that neither the very poor nor the very shiftless will be attracted by these possibilities.

The immediate effect of irrigation upon the land values is shown as well in the Belle Fourche valley as any place in the world. On the south side of the river for a short distance a number of farms are under irrigation from a private ditch known as the Redwater ditch. This land now sells for $75 an acre. Just across the river where there is as yet no irrigation, land of identically the same character sells from $8 to $12. Peope are rushing into the country by the hundreds to embrace the opportunity of taking up and along the line of the projected ditch and the next ten years will see a wonderful change in this northern country.

ONE MOUSE; TWO SNAKES.

Both Copperheads Try to Swallow the Same Victim.

Pittsburg.—Two hungry copperhead snakes trying to swallow the same mouse was an exciting spectacle at the Highland park zoo. Finally the mouse was taken away from them by Keeper Ernest Tretow and the reptiles, apparently each blaming the other for losing them their dinner, started to fight in vigorous fashion. The mood and determination of the snakes made it necessary to put them in separate cages to prevent a reptilian tragedy.

When the mouse was tossed into the cage the copperheads each eyed him intently for more than a minute without making a move. When they did move it was simultaneously, one grabbing the mouse by the head and the other catching his hindquarters. Then the swallowing began, but with unsatisfactory results.

Each snake was trying to swallow the mouse away from the other and it looked as if the one that proved victor would have to swallow his mate. All the time the snakes were twisting about each other and acting in such a frenzied fashion that Keeper Tretow took the mouse away from them.

The snakes then started to fight and Keeper Tretow says one of them would have been killed if he had not placed them in separate cages. Each of the snakes is about three feet long.

SECRET OF SCOTTY'S WEALTH.

Money of Long Ago Dates May Mean a Robber Cache Discovery.

Tonopah.—The secret of the wealth of "Scotty," the Death valley miner, has been discovered. "Scotty" has found an old cache of robbers who held up the transcontinental stage in the early days. Dozens of Wells-Fargo treasury notes that were dragged from the coaches were never heard of again until now. A party of easterners were traveling in the Death valley region in an automobile recently when they met a prospector.

"See Scotty?" he was asked.

He explained that "Scotty" was somewhere ahead of him, because he had stopped in the shade of his mule to rest, while Scotty pushed on. "He showed me some high grade ore, and he's goin' out to realize on it. He finds out I'm broke, pulls out a lot of gold eagles, and he stakes me to 200," said the prospector.

In the light of the lamps he held out some gold eagles. The date was 1840 on each one, with a mint mark of D. In 1840 there was no Denver, but a mint in Delganus, Ga., coined money for a time.

"They have had detectives after Scotty," said the prospector. "These ore samples he carries are a blind. He gets to a town, dumps the sand in his bags, and turns up with legal money. He's got the old stage coach cache, and he's slick enough to keep it, too."

HOW TO KILL THE MOSQUITOES

Coal Oil Placed in Plow Slots Will Do It.

Washington.—Dr. W. T. Poole, of Columbus, Ga., who is in the city on business, is making an inspection of the various public institutions of the city, and is much pleased with the way those he has visited are conducted. In a conversation with a reporter Dr. Poole called attention to the fact he believed that many of the mosquitoes which come to life in the capital are hatched in the plow slots in the center of the car tracks. In these slots, after rains, there are many spots where the water stands for days, and, in Dr. Poole's estimation, these are ideal places for the breeding of the little pests.

He believes that if the slots had kerosene placed in them after the rains the mosquito supply would be materially decreased.

According to the tests that have been made, Dr. Poole states that the mosquito will come from a pool of water that has been standing for from six to seven days.

He believes that in the effort to make Washington the most beautiful city in the world attention should be directed to the plow slots, where mosquitoes come to life, and that some means be found to cut off part of the supply of the little buzzers that serve to make life so tiresome sometimes.

LESS WINE DRUNK IN ENGLAND.

Statistics Show Remarkable Decrease in Nation's Consumption.

Washington.—That alcoholic consumption is on the decrease in Great Britain is shown by statistics contained in the report from Frank W. Mahn, the American consul at Nottingham, evidencing a remarkable falling off in the wine appetite of the Britishers.

The amount of wine consumed per capita in Great Britain is now figured at only three pints a year. The chancellor of the exchequer, in his recent budget speech, said that in the past six years the consumption of wine had increased nearly 50 per cent. Imports of wine from the principal sources of supply—France, Spain and Portugal—have decreased in 30 years from 16,000,000 gallons to 9,000,000 in a year. The decrease from 1900 to 1905 alone was 4,000,000 gallons.

Australia has been selling wine to Great Britain growing quantities, but the total imports of this wine are small in comparison with the decrease in the imports of French, Spanish and Portuguese wines.

Sneezing Lese Majesty, Too?

Berlin.—The citizen who recently was punished for the crime of sneezing in the street has a companion in misfortune. The new victim is a lawyer named Schmidt, who, as a military reservist under periodical inspection with his regiment at Magdeburg, committed the offense of blowing his nose while standing in line before the reviewing officer. The following day Schmidt was arraigned before a court-martial. He pleaded he suffered from catarrh. The inspecting officer, however, swore Schmidt blew his nose in a manner betraying either scorn or disrespect of military command and the court was so shocked it ordered the offender to be placed under arrest for ten days.

Tax Chinese $300 a Head.

St. John's, N. F.—The measure adopted at the last session of the legislature requiring Chinese entering the colony to pay a head tax of $300 each was put into force by the colonial cabinet. The assent of the imperial ministry was secured before this step was taken. The proclamation comes just in time, it is said, to prevent a scheme for the importation of 500 coolies into the colony.

Tall Men for Tall Corn.

Tampico, Ill.—The farmers are looking for tall hired men to pick corn this year. The season has been such that stalks have shot ears up to over the average man's reach.

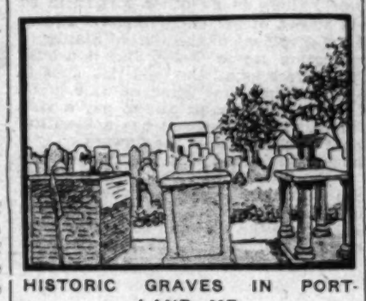
WHERE HEROES REST

INTERESTING CEMETERY IN CITY OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

United States and British Naval Commanders Buried Side by Side —Graves of Men Who Made History.

Portland, Me.—One of the most interesting spots to visitors in this city is the Eastern cemetery. There are the graves of Capt. Samuel Blythe, of his Britannic majesty's brig Boxer, and of Lieut. William Burrowes, the valiant commander of the United States brig Enterprise, which vessel met, fought and conquered the Boxer 20 miles to the eastward of Portland harbor on September 5, 1813. Side by side lies the dust of two captains in the famous cemetery.

In this same lot is also buried Lieut. Kirwin Waters, who was mortally wounded in the fight when a midshipman on the Enterprise and only 16 years old. A few steps away rises a shaft in memory of Commodore Preble, who taught the Algerian and Tripoli pirates a much needed lesson, and near it is a shaft to Lieut.



HISTORIC GRAVES IN PORTLAND, ME.

Com. Preble, also of the United States navy. Nearer to the graves of the two captains is the monument commemorating the valor of Lieut. Henry Wadsworth, who, when only 20 years old, volunteered to take a fire ship into the harbor of Tripoli and was blown up with the vessel.

On the monument to Capt. Blythe is painted the cross of St. George, and before it on every Memorial day morning is placed a small British flag and a wreath—the tribute of the Grand Army men of Portland. On the graves of the others the usual American flag and wreath are placed. Capt. Blythe was only 20 years old when, as master of the Boxer, he met the Yankee brig Enterprise on that Sunday afternoon in 1813. The commander of the Enterprise, Lieut. William Burrowes, was only 28, and in that engagement was mortally wounded and died shortly afterward. His monument bears the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone moulders the body of William Burrowes, late commander of the United States brig Enterprise, who was mortally wounded on September 5, 1813, in an action which contributed to increase the fame of American valor by capturing his Brittanic majesty's brig Boxer, after a severe contest of 45 minutes; aged 28.

"A passing stranger has erected this monument of respect to the name of a patriot who, in the hour of peril, obeyed the loud summons of an injured country, and who gallantly met, fought and conquered the foeman."

Beside this monument is another with this inscription:

"Beneath this marble, beside the side of his gallant commander, rests the remains of Lieut. Kirwin Waters, a native of Georgetown, D. C., who received a mortal wound on September 5, 1813, while a midshipman on board the United States brig Enterprise in an action with his Britannic majesty's brig Boxer, which terminated in the capture of the latter. He languished in severe pain, which he endured with fortitude, until September 25, 1815, when he died with Christian calmness and resignation, aged 18.

"The young men of Portland erect this stone as a testimony of respect for his valor and virtue."

Blessing from Disaster.

The ashes cast out of Vesuvius in the recent outbreak will prove a blessing in the long run. Professor Zinno has examined them and found them free from ingredients injurious to plant life, while containing others that will promote the growth of grape vines, grass and vegetables. The peasants have lost no time in plowing in this valuable fertilizer, to prevent it being washed away by the rains.

Germans Keep to the Left.

A young American was walking recently with the daughter of a prominent citizen of Berlin, Germany, and as they passed down the street the lady told him that it was customary for the gentlemen in Germany to keep to the left of the lady. German customs must be observed and the young man took the inside of the street, although he thought it absurd. Manners is in many respects a matter of geography.

Properly Resenting It.

"Your husband," said Mrs. Highmus, graciously, "is decidedly interesting and original, even if he does sometimes blow his own horn a little too—"

"It isn't so!" indignantly exclaimed Mrs. Gaswell. "My husband always uses his handkerchief!" — Chicago Tribune.

PRINCE MAY ATTEND HARVARD.

Son of Kaiser Likely to Become Student at University.

Boston.—A real prince, the fourth son of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, is to come to Harvard university if the present plans of his royal father are carried out. His full name is August Wilhelm Henry Gonthier Victor von Hohenzollern. Prince August Wilhelm, as he is commonly known, is now 19 years old. He is a pleasant, unaffected sort of a chap who will undoubtedly mix in with his fellow collegians and be as good a fellow as his opportunities will permit.

Harvard is the most natural college in America for the kaiser to select for

PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM.
(Scion of German Royalty Who May Become a Student at Harvard."

his son. There is a very friendly feeling between the Harvard faculty and those of the big German universities at Bonn, Heidelberg, Leipsic and other German college towns. Prof. Ostwald, of Leipsic university, has been lecturing a year at Harvard, and Prof. Peabody, of Harvard, is very friendly with the kaiser. The Germanic museum at Harvard, in which the kaiser takes deep interest, is another bond of this international friendship.

The prince is now completing his German collegiate education at Bonn. He has 18 months more there. Then he will come to Harvard. Prince August is well trained socially, of course. He has the delightful manners that his father displays—when the father is good-humored. He can dance, as every German officer can.

Though only 19 years old, he is a lieutenant of the First regiment of Foot Guards, also of the Second regiment of the Grenadier Guards. He is also a chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle.

MEMORIAL FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Work of Kuhne Beveridge Has Received High Praise.

New York.—"San Francisco Weeping at the Golden Gate," is the magnificent memorial monument to be

KUEHNE BEVERIDGE'S "SAN FRANCISCO."

erected by the coast city in Golden Gate park as a reminder of the great disaster.

The symbolic figure is that of a young girl just blooming into the full beauty of her womanhood. Weeping, she leans, in the lassitude of despair, against a closed Gothic door.

The figure will be carried out in a slightly tinted marble, the door in golden bronze, while the frame work and the steps approaching it will be of stone.

The sculptor is Kuhne Beveridge, and for her model of San Francisco she utilized her young sister, the Baroness Ray von Wrede. It has met with high praise from the committee, and undoubtedly will be one of the most beautiful, if saddest, in remembrance of the rebuilt city's glories.

Had a Lively Meal.

There is something after all in the peace and quiet of a little dinner all by your lonesome or with your best girl. A gentleman reports that he was invited to a Rooseveltian dinner the other night where there were four boys in the family. He was a little in doubt whether he had attended a dinner or a football game.

Escape Debts by Marriage.

Under the English law of the eighteenth century women were absolved from all debts on marriage. Fashionable women who had lost heavily at cards sometimes wedded a criminal on his way to the gallows to escape their creditors.

A Day with Mrs. Roosevelt at Her Oyster Bay Home.

Cyrus ... prominent a ... of Mrs. Th... Home ... She became ... the dining-room ... After breakfast ... to the stable to ... Garden at Oyster ... A tour ... guests, the ... hands, apple or ... Mrs. Roosevelt ... often seen of ... fly. One of her ... sident. All ... and ... Perhaps in all the world there is no other woman in so ... ion of whom so little is known of her daily round of life as Roosevelt, the wife of the president of the United States.

Roosevelt's average vacation day at Oyster Bay is a busy ... s a good housewife. She oversees all the food that goes to ... nd therefore she is up and in the kitchen at 6:30 a. m. ... owever, she is out of doors. She never fails to pay a visit ... et Mollie, her riding mare. Mrs. Roosevelt has a beautiful ... Bay, and an hour is spent working 'midst the flowers.

... spection among the house servants follows, and very fre... ady of the land goes to the kitchen to make, with her own ... ake which is a favorite with Mr. Roosevelt or the children. ... rns the boys' stockings herself. She is charitable, and is ... fternoon carrying a basket into the house of some poor fam... gular afternoon pleasures is a horseback ride with the pres... mbers of the family are expected to be present at dinner, ... t always says grace.

OLD TIMES PASSING

OKLAHOMA INDIANS CELEBRATE END OF TRIBAL STATE.

Feasting and Dancing the Order Throughout the Two Territories—Sioux Guests of Old Enemies, the Pawnees.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Indians of Oklahoma are taking advantage of the interim between the passing away of old conditions and the advent of the new state government in general demonstrations and celebrations all over the two territories. They apparently desire to have the time of their lives before finally resigning to the inevitable lot of citizens of the United States government.

The biggest gathering of Indians is near Hominy, in the Osage nation. The Poncas, Otoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Kaws and Big and Little Osages have been celebrating the passage of the allotment bill there for several weeks and are still putting in the time feasting and dancing. The Osage Indians also celebrated the ancient custom of conferring the "medicine" decree upon the oldest son. Pawnee-Wah-Wa-Tah presided as chief orator. The celebration was held near Gray Horse. The "sacred pack" has been held by one family for six years, but later it will be passed on to the next best friend of the family with similar ceremonies.

The Pawnee Indians have been entertaining their old enemies, the Sioux, for several weeks with the green corn dance and feasting. Buffalo and pony dances were also indulged in and many ponies and blankets were given the Sioux visitors by the Pawnees. Agent Nellis, of the Pawnees, made a trip to the scene of the festivities and warned the Indians that it would be a crime to give away ponies and blankets that had been mortgaged.

The Indians of the Quapaw agency are preparing for a big farewell celebration at Wyandotte, continuing four days. The Senecas, Wyandottes, Miamis, Ottawas, Quapaws, Modocs, Delawares and Peorias will participate. The Quapaws will give their green corn and stomp dances, addresses will be made by prominent Indians and each night during the celebration the old-time religious custom of returning thanks to the Great Spirit for bountiful crops will be celebrated.

The Ponca Indians are arranging the biggest demonstration to be held September 15 and 16, the thirteenth anniversary of the opening of the strip to settlement.

All Oklahoma Indians will be invited to attend and invitations are being sent out to all northern tribes to participate. The list includes Sioux, Winnebagos, Omahas and several others. The Omahas, of which the Poncas are a branch, frequently visit with the latter tribe, and these visits are returned by the Poncas.

The entertainment being provided by the Poncas, includes dances, smokes, buffalo feasts and other Indian amusements. In return, the visiting tribes will give costly presents, including ponies and blankets, and the Poncas will likewise lavish gifts upon the visitors. The head chief of the Poncas has arranged with the Miller Brothers of "101" ranch to furnish all the cattle and buffalo needed for the feast. The Poncas expect to entertain 4,000 visitors and they will bear the entire expense.

Since the passage of the statehood bill some Indian tribes that have not yet been declared citizens of the United States have shown a disposition to seek such recognition. The Kaws have been making application for citizenship and Mrs. Frank Lessert, one of the wealthiest Kaws and the owner of 400 acres of land near Kaw City, was given a certificate of competency and a similar certificate was given to George Hardy, son of the Kaw chief, Gen. William Hardy, and cousin of Congressman Curtis, of Kansas.

Asylum for Old Horses.

Los Angeles, Cal.—It has remained for the women of this city to raise money to provide a poorhouse for aged and disfigured horses. The women have organized themselves under the name of the ladies' auxiliary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A large amount of money has been raised, and more will be secured through a series of bazars. Thus the society will contribute toward the "Old Horses' Home," which will be erected near the city. Animals that are so aged and decrepit that they should not be compelled to work will be purchased or secured in other ways and placed in the "home."

A preliminary meeting of the Masonic Hall Building Association was held last Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall, 5th street and Virginia avenue southeast, to consider the matter of purchasing an additional hall in the West End. The constant growth of the Craft demands additional quarters.

EARTHQUAKES IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

From the Pacific Medical Journal.

Earquakes in prehistoric times were probably much more frequent than they are now. Records in all countries dealing with earthquakes have catalogued a total of 144,000 of these phenomena. We find many recorded instances of severe earthquakes in the times of Moses, 3500 years ago, and later.

* * * "And a great and strong wind rent the mountains and broke in pieces the rocks before the Lord, but the Lord was not in the wind; and after the wind an earthquake; but the Lord was not in the earthquake. And after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire." I Kings, 19: 11-12.

"And there were voices and thunders and lightenings, and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake and so great." Rev. 16: 16.

An earthquake in Sparta, B. C. 464, left only five houses standing. Numerous earthquakes are recorded in Africa, Syria, Palestine and Asia before the eventful volcanic eruption which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in 79 A. D. England suffered a severe shock in 1318. Sicily in 1693 had 54 cities and 300 villages destroyed, with a death roll of 100,000. In 1703 Japan had an earthquake which cost the lives of 200,000. Peking, China, in 1731 lost 100,000 persons by earthquake.

At the great Lisbon earthquake in 1775 60,000 people were killed. The stratum upon which the quay was situated sank into the sea. The Lisbon earthquake tremors lasted about six minutes. In the Calabrian earthquakes (1783-7) the trembling was practically continuous for for years, and 32,000 people were killed. The earthquake of Lisbon was distinctly felt from Madeira to Great Britain, or over the whole of the southwest of Europe and northeast Africa. At the Charleston earthquake of August 31, 1886, the tremor was felt from Northern Florida to New England, and as far west as Iowa, covering an area of a thousand miles long by 800 miles wide. This earthquake has been calculated to have had its seismic centre at a depth of about twelve miles. The great explosion of Krakatoa in August, 1883, caused sea waves that went around the world at a speed of 400 miles an hour. On the coast of Java the waves were sixty feet high and thousands of people were drowned. The earthquake in the North Pacific which occurred in June, 1896, cause waves forty feet high along the northern coast of Japan, killing over 27,000 people. Such earthquakes, erroneously called tidal waves, occurred on the coast of Peru some years ago when one of the United States gunboats was carried inland a mile and left stranded. The earthquakes of the Mississippi Valley (1812) ceased when the volcano of St. Vincent, 2000 miles distant, burst into activity.

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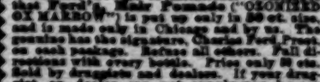

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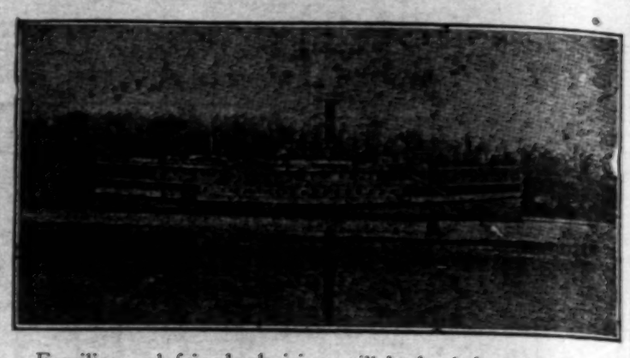

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